1	STATE OF LOUISIANA
2	GROUND WATER MANAGEMENT COMMISSION
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4	IN RE: GROUND WATER
5	MANAGEMENT COMMISSION
6	MEETING
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12	REPORT OF MEETING
13	HELD AT
14	BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA
15	MARCH 14, 2003
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2	GROUND WATER MANAGEMENT COMMISSION
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6	MEETING
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9	Report of the meeting of the Ground Water
10	Management Commission, State of Louisiana, on
11	March 14, 2003, in Baton Rouge, Louisiana.
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13	COMMISSION MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE:
14	Karen Gautreaux, Chairman
15	Richard Durrett, Sparta Groundwater Conservation
16	John Roussel, Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
17	James H. Welsh, Office of Conservation
18	Dean Lowe, Department of Health and Hospitals
19	Linda Zaunbrecher, Louisiana Farm Bureau
20	Brad Spicer, Department of Agriculture and Forestry
21	Zahir "Bo" Bolourchi, Department of Transportation and
22	Development
23	Michael Taylor, Department of Economic Development
24	Len Bahr, Office of Coastal Affairs
25	Steve Chustz, Department of Environmental Quality
26	Fulbert Namwamba, Geologist Engineer
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1	GROUND WATER MANAGEMENT
2	COMMISSION MEETING
3	MARCH 14, 2003
4	* * * *
5	MS. GAUTREAUX:
6	Well, welcome to the 18th meeting no, 17th
7	meeting, sorry it was 18th meeting of our task
8	force on Wednesday, but the 17th meeting of the
9	Ground Water Management Commission. I'd like to ask
10	our Commissioners to introduce themselves starting
11	from this end, Len.
12	MR. BAHR:
13	Len Bahr with the Governor's Office.
14	MS. ZAUNBRECHER:
15	Linda Zaunbrecher for Farm Bureau.
16	MR. TAYLOR:
17	Mike Taylor, Louisiana Economic Development.
18	MR. SPICER:
19	Brad Spicer, Louisiana Department of
20	Agriculture and Forestry.
21	MR. BOLOURCHI:
22	Bo Bolourchi, Louisiana DOTD.
23	MR. WELSH:
2425	And I'm Jim Welsh, Commissioner of
26	Conservation, Office of Conservation.
27	MS. GAUTREAUX:
28	Karen Gautreaux from Governor Foster's Office,
29	and I serve as Chair.
30	MR. CHUSTZ:
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1 2 3 MR. NAMWAMBA: 4 5 MR. ROUSSEL: 6 7 Fisheries. 8 MR. LOWE: 9 10 MR. DURRETT: 11 12 13 MS. GAUTREAUX: 14 Okay. 15 16 MR. DUPLECHIN: 17 18 19 2.0 2.1 2.2 2.3 2.4 25 26 2.7 2.8 29

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Steve Chustz with the Department of Environmental Quality.

Fulbert Namwamba, Geologist Engineer.

John Roussel, Department of Wildlife and Fisheries.

Dean Lowe, Department of Health and Hospitals.

Richard Durrett, Sparta Ground Water Conservation District.

Okay. Thank you. The next item on our agenda is the update on staff activities by Tony Duplechin.

Thank you. The staff has been very busy since the Commission last convened in December. The implementation plan approved at that December 13th meeting was submitted to the legislative oversight committees by the January 1st, 2003 deadline. On February 5th, Ms. Gautreaux and I appeared before a joint legislative oversight hearing of the Senate and House Natural Resources and Environment Committee. Most of the Commissioners were also present at that hearing, and I appreciate your continued support. The members of the committee expressed concern over several of the recommendations in the implementation plan. And another hearing will probably be held once the implementation plan is finalized.

As you remember, there are several unresolved items in the implementation plan. The staff has facilitated several Task Force meetings since then, culminating in a meeting this past Wednesday in which the Task Force members worked with the staff and hopefully finalized the recommendations for these unresolved items. And we e-mailed those out to you Wednesday and again yesterday. As far as water well information sheets, we're continuing to receive them, and the total number we have received through yesterday is 640. Actually, that would be through Tuesday. And the presentation that I made to the Oversight Committee has been placed on the Commission's website. That's a Power Point presentation.

On February 12th, I gave the same presentation to the Webster Water Alliance up in Minden, their technical committee. At that same meeting, plans were discussed by the Alliance to apply for a permit to take water from one zone in Sparta and inject it into a shallower zone then retrieve the water at a later date. This is commonly referred to as aquifer storage and retrieval or aquifer storage and recovery. The injection well would be considered a class V injection well subject to the laws, rules and regulations of the Office of Conservation's Underground Injection Control Program. An application was received by UIC last Friday, March 7th. This pilot project has already become quite controversial. hearing was requested some two weeks before the application was even received. And while this is not a matter that is directly under the purview of this

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30 MR. DUPLECHIN:

Commission, the permit that is, I will keep you up to date on future developments.

The staff also attended a meeting of the Outreach Committee on February 25th, and Linda Walker will be giving a report on that meeting shortly. Next week is National Groundwater Awareness Week which is cosponsored by the Groundwater Foundation and the National Groundwater Association. This year's theme centers around annual water well checkups and maintenance. next Saturday is World Water Day. That's March 22nd.

We'll be sharing a booth with DEO at their annual Waste and Environment Conference in Lafayette next week, and I'll make a presentation, an update presentation, to that group on Tuesday afternoon.

Finally, the staff is continuing to review the Sparta critical groundwater area application, and we're very optimistic that we'll have specific recommendations to make to the full Commission within the six-month time frame that I had told the Sparta Commission it would take to review the application. That's six months from the hearing, not from the date we received the application.

And that concludes my report.

about the critical designation?

MS. GAUTREAUX:

Okay. Any comments or questions for Tony? Mr.

MR. DURRETT:

Durrett?

Yes. I wasn't paying attention. What did you say

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We hope to have some recommendations to present to the Commission by May which will be within the six months from the hearing.

MR. DURRETT:

Okav.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

Any other questions or comments for Tony? response.) Okay. Our next item is the update on Advisory Task Force activities and opportunity for Task Force questions and comments. The Outreach Committee had reported at our task force meeting. Are there any others besides the Outreach Committee? Linda, if you would like to come. I don't know any others in the audience that would like to make a report. Okay. Thank you, Linda. MS. WALKER:

The Outreach Committee met, and we put together -- I quess we've had a couple meetings since the last Commission meeting, but we are putting together a briefing that we would like to present to the four legislative committees that would give them factual information to which they can then use to judge incoming legislation because there will be a lot of pieces of legislation filed. And this particular briefing that we are putting together is going to be -- we are planning on it not being longer than an hour, but we are going to do a nutshell of the information that the Task Force and the Commission have been gathering over the last 18 months, and I know that sounds improbable, but we are going to do it as quickly as we can, and we're going to have the

1 first section on hydrogeology. The second will be on 2 water usage data. Hydrogeology will be from the 3 Louisiana Geological Survey. The next section will be 4 water usage in the state of Louisiana, and also the 5 second section then will be on concerns and issues 6 confronting groundwater usage. And both of those 7 sections will be presented by persons from the USGS. The 8 fourth will be legal framework, and that's going to be 9 Mr. Marchand who will present that. And then we'll wrap 10 up with a quick review or listing of the recommendations 11 and then open it up to questions. We would like to very 12 much to do this before the committees. And that process 13 of contacting those committee chairs is in progress to 14 see if we can't get them to do some joint meetings. 15 we'd like to do this the first part of the session, and 16 it will be a briefing. 17

We're also looking at ways to have meetings with constituents for presentations to either take this package once we're done it for the Legislature or have pieces of this package that would be for any type of group that would be meeting. Of course, I'm here because of the League of Women Voters. We have two large meetings planned, one in Baton Rouge and one in New Orleans where we'll do this and see how many people we can pull in on this.

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We heard a report from the Interchurch Council.

They are launching a massive information effort. They are going to put out their own brochures and recommendations, and it's Ezekiel 34. Go to your Bible

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MS. GAUTREAUX:

Karen?

MS. WALKER:

Okay.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

MS. McDONALD:

All right.

Oh, I'm sorry, Olevia.

and read it, and that's what they're basing it on. they are looking at this as a real issue for the State of Louisiana, and they're going to have their own brochure they're distributing to churches plus an information package and speakers throughout the state. So, besides persons that are affected economically, there are other groups that are very interested in this. And at the last meeting we had 19 people that attended the committee meeting, and the next meeting is scheduled for the 21st of this month. That's Friday, next Friday, and it will be at 12:30 in the room across the hall here. So thank you.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

Thanks, Linda, and if you said it, I missed Okay. it, I apologize, but we also made the request at the Task Force meeting that any meetings that you're aware of within your organizations that would be a helpful forum in terms of sharing this information with the participants, please get that information to Linda and copy Charlotte, and we'd appreciate it. All right. I do have some comments for you, Linda.

MS. McDONALD:

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I raised my hand, but you didn't see it.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

Oh, I'm sorry.

MS. McDONALD:

I'll just come forward. The Surface and Groundwater Committee had made recommendations. We presented those to the Advisory Task Force, but unfortunately we did not have a quorum at that time. Those recommendations are part of the Task Force Committee and the minutes, and so what I would recommend at this time is that the Commissioners would read those minutes and those recommendations and then consider incorporating those recommendations into those findings, okay?

MS. GAUTREAUX:

Okay. Thank you. All right. We'll maybe follow up on that at the next meeting, I guess. I was a little confused. We thought we actually approved it but maybe not. I remember we discussed it at the last meeting, so we'll make sure that's available at our next meeting.

MS. McDONALD:

I appreciate the work that the Outreach Committee is doing and will do. Will staff help coordinate? What is the procedure? Is there an oversight for what's being put together?

MS. GAUTREAUX:

Well, the staff has been assisting in terms of attendance at the meetings and so forth. And what we talked about actually at our Task Force meeting was even

perhaps before this legislative briefing inviting

Commissioners and Task Force members, perhaps not calling

it a formal meeting, but inviting them to attend an

overview, a presentation of the briefing, before it

happens. Thanks for reminding me about that, Linda. Any

other comments or questions? (No response.) Okay.

MS. ZAUNBRECHER:

But we wouldn't do it without the staff.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

But we did mention that we'd like to have the Commission and the Task Force see that presentation and get your suggestions as well before it's presented at any committee briefing. Okay. Just a quick overview of the next item, Commission Comments and Questions, or we're also taking Task Force discussions, so I gather there are no more of those. Old Business. Tony?

MR. DUPLECHIN:

We don't have any old business.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

We don't? Okay. I think our old business is kind of segued under our new business. You recall when the Commission passed its recommendations for the Statewide Water Implementation Plan or whatever, yes, Water Management Program and Plan for Implementation, excuse me. There were three items that we asked the Task Force to further discuss and come back to us with their recommendations, and those were the legal status of groundwater proposed agency structure and any kind of management program. And the Task Force has met several

1 times and discussed these issues, and the last of which 2 was Wednesday of this week, the 12th, and the group 3 finalized their recommendations. Now, what I would like 4 to say is we did not have a quorum of the Task Force. 5 this is not an official Task Force action, but these were 6 the consensus items of those who were present, and I 7 think we have copies of the sign-up sheets, Tony, and 8 we'll need to have those available so that the 9 Commissioners can see who was at that Task Force meeting. 10 There were about 17 or 18 -- well, let's just suffice it 11 to say we had a very good discussion with 17 or 18 12 members.

MR. DUPLECHIN:

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We had 18 members.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

Eighteen members were present. And what we've attempted to do is forward their, consistent with other official actions, for your consideration today. What I would like to suggest is that we review these items, as necessary, and hopefully be able to approve them as completion of our task to deliver this to the Legislature. So with that I'd like to make sure everyone has this document in front of them. Hopefully, you've had a chance to look at it. It's not very lengthy.

MR. TAYLOR:

Was any effort made to close the loop of the Task Force Members that couldn't be there to make sure that they don't have major objections?

MS. GAUTREAUX:

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Okay. I'll answer that question. We did e-mail it back out between then and today to give those people an opportunity to provide us before today. It was a pretty quick turnaround, but they were provided with the opportunity to look at it and get back with us if they had concerns. Dean?

MR. LOWE:

I'm a little bit confused about the surface water portion that we have. It doesn't address surface water in our three items that we're talking about.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

Right, correct.

MR. LOWE:

At this meeting today we would not have the chance to do that today.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

Correct, but what we've already done and what we've provided to the Legislature is a reference that surface water has to be incorporated with future activities, and what we've already presented Legislature, what we discussed on Wednesday is a follow-up on what we said we would provide further information on.

MR. LOWE:

So we don't have anything new on surface water?

MS. GAUTREAUX:

No.

29 MR. LOWE:

30 Okay.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

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We only addressed these three outstanding areas in our discussions. But obviously surface water has come up several times. We're very aware that that's an important linkage that needs to be addressed. Mr. Durrett, do you have something?

MR. DURRETT:

Yes. Are you taking questions on this?

MS. GAUTREAUX:

Yes. What I was going to suggest we do is just go through each section, but if you have a question about the general document --

MR. DURRETT:

No, but when you go through the sections.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

Okay. All right. Our first section was on the legal status of groundwater. As those of you that have been present know, we had a lot of discussion on this particular item, and again what the staff tried to do when we drafted this document was identify out of those numerous discussions on all of these issues what the emerging consensus had been. So I think out of our discussion on this item we had agreed that the State has the ability to regulate groundwater under existing law. So are there any comments or questions on that particular item? (No response.) All right. Then I'll just assume we're okay with that item. I guess what we'll do is just vote at the end to accept the whole document if that's okay, or would you prefer to make a motion on each

section? Do the whole document? Bo, did you want to say something?

MR. BOLOURCHI:

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MR. DURRETT:

I feel if we voted on each item it would be better, but that's fine if you all want to go through it.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

We'll just take the whole document then. Thank you. All right. Item 3b, the specific functions, roles and responsibilities of the agency/division. And the first item was agency structure. And I think what I'll do is just read, and when you have a point or come to a point where you want to address it, just stop me. Okay. "It is proposed that a Water Management Division (Agency) be established in the Office of Conservation to serve as the technical staff of the proposed Water Management Commission (Commission). Subject to Commission approval, agency responsibilities should include all policy making, planning, data management, recommendation and administration of the plan. This includes technical reviews of critical groundwater area applications, review of Water Resources District (District), recommendations and technical advisory committee proposals. The agency will also assume the following duties currently performed by the DOTD: well registration and permitting, licensing of water well drillers, well construction and plugging inspections, groundwater data collection and dissemination, water supply use studies, and the

groundwater cooperative program with USGS."

1 Let me ask a question. 2 MS. GAUTREAUX: 3 Yes. 4 MR. DURRETT: 5 Has this document been changed since it was e-6 mailed to us? 7 MS. GAUTREAUX: 8 No, I don't --9 MR. SPICER: 10 Yes. 11 MS. GAUTREAUX: 12 It has been? 13 MR. DUPLECHIN: 14 This version was e-mailed out yesterday afternoon, 15 and it had no editorial changes from what was mailed out 16 Wednesday. 17 MR. DURRETT: 18 I was fixing to say the one I have didn't read like 19 you were reading it. 2.0 MS. GAUTREAUX: 2.1 Well, Tony --2.2 MR. DUPLECHIN: 2.3 Everything is the same. It was just changing the 2.4 sentences around a little bit. It still says the same 25 thing. It was nothing substantial. 26 MS. GAUTREAUX: 27 Okay. 28 29 MR. ROUSSEL:

Karen, I'll just make one last comment. It does

1 lead to some confusion because I wasn't in the office 2 yesterday afternoon. Tony, maybe when we make updates we 3 need to some kind of way maybe underline and strike 4 through so we can see what transpired, because sometimes 5 when we review something and it's okay and a person comes 6 up and -- it's easy to see what was changed if you can 7 kind of glance at it. 8 MS. GAUTREAUX: 9 Maybe what we should do, do you have the old record? 10 MR. DUPLECHIN: 11 I have the only one. 12 MR. ROUSSEL: 13 Just maybe in the future would you mind doing that. 14 MR. DUPLECHIN: 15 But, like I said, there were no substantial changes 16 made. It was just editorial and grammatical changes in 17 these sentences. 18 MR. SPICER: 19 You moved the first and second sentences around, and 2.0 then Committee statements. 2.1 MS. GAUTREAUX: 2.2 Okay. 23 MR. DURRETT: 2.4 I've got a question. 25 MS. GAUTREAUX: 26 Okay. 27 MR. DURRETT: 2.8 This says that this will be established in the 29

Office of Conservation, and then on down it says -- and

1 I'm going from the one -- I marked up the one that was 2 e-mailed. 3 here yesterday. But anyway, it says that the agency 4 would assume some of the duties currently performed by 5 DOTD. Can you explain that a little better? What is the

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DOTD going to do, and what the Office of Conservation 7 going to do?

MR. DUPLECHIN:

That was one of the reasons that we changed it to say, the one that you picked up this morning, that the agency will also assume the following duties currently performed by DOTD. These as opposed to some, these are the specific portions of DOTD's water well program that it's proposed that the Office of Conservation pick up: well registration and permitting, licensing of water well drillers, well construction and plugging inspections, groundwater data collection and dissemination, water supply and use studies, and groundwater cooperative program with the USGS.

I wasn't in the office. I was coming down

MR. DURRETT:

So you're saying all those are going to go to the Office of Conservation?

MR. DUPLECHIN:

Right.

MR. DURRETT:

So there will be nothing left at DOTD?

MR. DUPLECHIN:

These would not. There are still programs, water resources programs, at DOTD.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

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And those tend to deal more with surface water, right, though, the remaining water in ports and so forth.

MR. BOLOURCHI:

That's generally true. The one that is mentioned in the document is directly related to groundwater programs, although, there are some other items, for example, planning of water resources. There may be some issues there. Surface waters stays. There was a portion of the surface water that falls under DOTD that would remain at this time at DOTD.

MR. DURRETT:

So how do you coordinate between surface water and groundwater then if one is in one -- is that what you're saying, one is in DOTD and one is in the Office of Conservation?

MR. BOLOURCHI:

The program of the surface water doesn't necessarily be contradicting what is proposed for the groundwater.

Example, dams and reservoirs and levee boards and that type of thing.

MR. DURRETT:

Well, you said it was a contradiction, and I'm just wondering how you would coordinate it because those have to work together.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

, I think that's kind of the point of including this in the statewide implementation plan, the reference to surface water, that as we work further on that issue we

1 may come to recommendations dealing with that component. 2 But in the time that we had in the stated development of 3 the plan, we probably weren't prepared to make 4 recommendations like that at this point. I mean, we're 5 not far enough along in addressing surface water. 6 MR. SPICER: 7 Karen, we've already addressed this issue with DEO 8 as well as DOTD earlier in our discussions several 9 meetings back. 10 MS. GAUTREAUX: 11 Right. And we also pointed out in the interim if we 12 have to formalize anything by entering some memos or 13 addressing certain components that we're not proposing, 14 then we'll do that as well. 15 MR. DURRETT: 16 So you're saying we don't question this; we've 17 already addressed it? 18 MS. GAUTREAUX: 19 We have discussed it. 2.0 MR. DURRETT: 2.1 Okay. Okay. All right. One other question 2.2 regarding this. 2.3 MS. GAUTREAUX: 2.4 Okay. 25 MR. DURRETT: 26 Is there additional funding, or how is the funding? 27 Is --2.8 MS. GAUTREAUX: 29

Well, that's something the Legislature is going to

1 have to decide when they decide which of these -- I mean, 2 well, in another respect, if there are currently monies 3 going to DOTD, we assume that money for those functions 4 will be taken out. Now, in terms of how is it going to 5 be replaced, that's going to have to be up to the 6 Legislature as all of this will be ultimately. 7 MR. DURRETT: 8 It will be taken out of DOTD; is that what you said? 9 MS. GAUTREAUX: 10 Well, if the employees and their functions are not 11 there anymore, it would make sense that the money is not 12 flowing to that function anymore. 13 MR. DURRETT: 14 Okay. 15 MS. GAUTREAUX: 16 Do you understand what I mean? I'm just saying if 17 the people and the functions aren't there, then we're not 18 going to suggest state funding continue to be placed with 19 that unit. It should flow with the location of the --2.0 MR. DURRETT: 2.1 Well, are we suggesting that in this document, or is 2.2 that something that --23 MS. GAUTREAUX: 2.4 That's something the Legislature is going to have to 25 decide. 26 MR. DURRETT: 27 But we're not suggesting that? 2.8

MS. GAUTREAUX:

Well --

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MR. DUPLECHIN:

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In the implementation plan, one of the recommendations was that the Legislature provide sufficient funding for the program.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

And that's all we can do.

MR. DUPLECHIN:

That's as much as the Commission can do.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

Bo?

MR. BOLOURCHI:

Richard, I just want to make the issue of programs a little bit clearer for you and the audience. I was asked that question at one of the advisory committees. was a discussion of transferring or proposing to transfer the registration program. It was my opinion if that's what it's going to be, then other components should also move. There's no reason registering wells in one agency and, for example, licensing water well drillers in another. That would have caused really confusion. This is the package that are considered the groundwater component part of the water resources handled in DOTD.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

Thank you, Bo. Any other questions or comments on that item? "Regions and Water Resource Districts. proposed that the state be divided into three "Regions" within the agency for departmental administrative purposes. It is recommended that up to five 'Water Resource Districts' (Districts) be established.

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29 30 operate in their office, and those would likely be the

District should have an advisory board consisting of appointed members representing a cross-section of the stakeholders within that District. The advisory board would make recommendations to the Commission for management and development of water resources in the designated District in accordance with the Statewide Water Management Plan. Districts may be authorized to conduct studies and propose management guidelines for their districts. Sufficient administrative support should be provided by the state." Fulbert? MR. NAMWAMBA:

I'm Fulbert. Yes. I see that the geographic boundaries of the districts have already been defined. was wondering whether the geographic extensions for the regions have also been defined, or if we're going to have overlaps between the regions and the districts. How is it going to be addressed to make sure there isn't ambiguity in terms of a district?

MS. GAUTREAUX:

Well, I think the Legislature or we had discussed the details being developed through rulemaking or the Legislature can also create district boundaries. terms of the regions, that's an administrative, departmental decision, and I would imagine they would make the regions in a way that encompasses the district boundaries as much as possible. There are three districts, I think, the Office of Conservation currently offices or where the personnel for those districts would

1 be placed, but they would have to do it the way that made 2 sense. 3 MR. DURRETT: 4 Where are those three districts? 5 MS. GAUTREAUX: 6 Lafayette -- go ahead, Tony. 7 MR. DUPLECHIN: 8 The Office of Conservation has district offices in 9 Lafayette, Monroe and Shreveport. That doesn't mean 10 those are going to be the three districts because --11 MR. NAMWAMBA: 12 Isn't it regions? 13 MR. DUPLECHIN: 14 Well, in the Office of Conservation they're called 15 districts, but for our purposes it relates to the 16 regions. 17 MS. GAUTREAUX: 18 And, Fulbert, with respect to these Water Resource 19 Districts, those are just general lines that the 2.0 Legislature will have. We tried to, I guess, put 2.1 together similar water usage. For example, groundwater -2.2 - largely by aquifer but not exactly. So that's the 23 reason for those general boundaries in a way that most of 2.4 the users would probably have common concerns and 25 interests for that area. 26 MR. NAMWAMBA: 2.7 Yes, because I also noticed that they go according 2.8 to the aquifer, so I wondered whether they did that. 29

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MS. GAUTREAUX:

1 Dean?

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MR. LOWE:

Fulbert, that's a good question, but this thing is basically defined in the contractor's report as to the basis and reason for the regions being drawn up the way they are, the districts -- but really there is only two differences. The north district -- I mean, region -would be divided into two, and that's directly, as you say, based on aquifer. The Sparta being to the west, and the upper part of the Mississippi Delta or aquifer being separated because of the two different usages of the aguifers. Granted, it does extend down into the southeast portion, but that is a very small usage there. Whereas, it's a widespread usage up in the north. the same thing happens on the southeast area where it was separated between a northern section and a southern section because the southern section which is considered to be the southeast coastal has a high usage of surface water. So the idea was to separate those two on the basis of water usage.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

Thank you, Dean. And again, these are just general recommendations we'll have to finalize as boundaries.

MR. ROUSSEL:

Karen, to follow up on that same issue, the recommendation says up to five districts, and then it says, you know, the actual boundaries would be determined through the APA. And I'm not clear as to why we would

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say up to five. I mean, it seems like what we should say is we think five fits or we think these should be the criteria to define whether it be water usage or aquifer or whatever because I would rather not have up to five. I'd rather just be silent on how many and use it through the APA. It will give you the maximum flexibility but at the same time say these are the things that should drive that decision, whether it be water usage, aquifer boundaries, et cetera. And we don't have a justification for up to five, if we leave it in here, I would just suggest that we put a statement saying some initial analysis using these criteria would suggest that you need no more than five. Because this kind of sticks out to me as not having a rationale for it.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

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Okay. And I'll just tell you in my discussions and other members that were there to participate in that one is there is some thought that in some areas there may be not a desire for a formation of that district and that the people in those areas would come and request. And we were trying to convey that we wanted something for a larger geographic region as opposed to a bunch of little -- so that's what we were just trying to convey. We're not necessarily saying you should go out and form five right now, but this is the general rationale that you may not want 80 or, you know, just by parish or whatever that we were trying to -- Linda, did you want to say something?

MS. ZAUNBRECHER:

1 Not by parish.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

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Right. And so that's what we were trying to get across. So if we have some better wording, we were just trying to say we don't necessarily need to run out and say you have to have five right now, but we recommended that they cover a large area. Dean?

MR. LOWE:

He's got a good point, though. I think the reason why we're saying it -- if I can just say it in different words -- the reason we're saying five is that our rationale is that this is the ideal or a manageable number of districts. And any more than that would become encumbersome. So, I mean, if you could make a statement like that in there -- is that right, John?

MR. ROUSSEL:

That's kind of where I'm coming from.

MR. LOWE:

Okay.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

So let's see what we can perhaps say there to clarify. I'm trying to think if we should say something like we recommend the districts be on line -- I hate to go back to major aquifers -- or predominant water usage of an area and the five following or --

MR. LOWE:

That's not what I -- I'm not saying it very well. What I'm saying is a very general statement saying that the number five, we didn't pull it out of the air. The

1 number five represents the ideal management level of 2 number of districts. Any more or more than five would 3 start to become encumbering to the management of the 4 plan. So, I mean, some statement as to why we picked 5 number five other than going back to the rationale from 6 the --7 MS. GAUTREAUX: 8 Okay. Maybe we could say something like it's 9 recommended that five Water Resource Districts be 10 established dependant on requests of stakeholders in that 11 area. Or maybe we should just say we recommend that five 12 be established. 13 MR. LOWE: 14 Let me suggest why couldn't we say, "It is 15 recommended" -- and strike out "up to five" -- that Water 16 Resource Districts be established. 17 MS. GAUTREAUX: 18 Period. 19 MR. LOWE: 2.0 And then we can say we recommend no more than five 2.1 districts in order to maintain, you know, management 2.2 stability or whatever it is we're going to use. 2.3 MR. BOLOURCHI: 2.4 Karen? 25 MS. GAUTREAUX: 26 Yes. 27 MR. BOLOURCHI: 2.8 I believe the idea of five districts were discussed 29

extensively. I recommend that we stay as John mentioned,

we take the word "up," we take that word out. This doesn't necessarily mean districts have to actually be very active. For instance, northeast Louisiana or southeast Louisiana, they may not need any district next year or 5 years from now, 20 years from now. If there's an issue, then they can set up the district.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

Okay. What I recommend that we do then is just, if it works, is just take out the "up to." "We recommend that five Water Resource Districts be established." And maybe move up the sentence about the boundary so they go to it right away. Okay. Well, all right. Here is an alternative sentence. "It's recommended that local input into policy decisions be encouraged through advisory boards consisting of appointed members representing a cross-section of the stakeholders in that area. The geographical area should be reflective of major aquifer boundaries and consistent with water use needs and should not exceed five districts." Mike?

MR. TAYLOR:

Yes. Well, you've kind of got into the area I was concerned about. I was going to let you all hash out the number of districts, then I was going to bring up my problem. In the joint committee meeting that you guys presented to, there were several strong objections to advisory boards. The Legislature seemed to want voting members, and I know we're not talking about the Commission makeup here, but this may be an opportunity for us to say that these advisory boards will have voting

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or a representative of each of these advisory boards will have voting membership on the Commission or something to that effect.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

I mean, I understand their -- and we took their comments very seriously. Do we want to go rethink the initial recommendations we've already submitted? I heard them, and I think we discussed why and took a vote on why we thought that was our recommendation. And I understand that the Legislature can disagree with all of our recommendations, or they can accept the ones they want. Brad, do you want to say something?

MR. SPICER:

Yes. On that statement, I think you need to reflect the discussion we had and why we ended up with five, and part of that not only was the use, it was also the source of the water for that use. So I think we need to reflect use and source.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

Okay. Jim, you can throw your sentence out.?
MR. WELSH:

I think what Dean was saying, we need to give some rationale why we want five districts, and the reason would be something to the order, "In order to establish optimal groundwater management areas and based on the general locations of the five major aquifers in Louisiana, it is recommended that five districts" -- dahdah-dah-dah. I mean, that gives you the rationale that makes sense to have your management areas coincide with

1 the major aguifers. I mean, that's what we're doing, and 2 you wanted that explanation in this, some verbage like 3 that maybe. 4 MR. BAHR: 5 Yes. 6 MS. GAUTREAUX: 7 Bo? 8 MR. BOLOURCHI: 9 If you're going to use the term "aguifer," I'd 10 rather use the term "aquifer systems" because in certain 11 areas you have ten sands. 12 MS. GAUTREAUX: 13 Okay. Would you read that one more time? Len, do 14 you want to say something? 15 MR. BAHR: 16 Yes, but I'm not sure it's going to contribute much. 17 I mean, it's clear --18 MS. GAUTREAUX: 19 If you're not talking, would you turn your mike off. 2.0 MR. BAHR: 2.1 It's clear why we need some kind of system for 2.2 managing water sources based on uses and resources as a 2.3 reference. My sense of concern is going to be how might 2.4 we be treated differently if I'm in district one versus 25 two or three and how hard and fast is that boundary? And 26 what we're looking at is very fuzzy boundaries with very 27 narrowly-drawn lines. I'm not sure I can answer this. 2.8 29 It just seems like the wording ought to reflect the fact

that this is a very practical approach to best managing

1 water resources and not that you're going to be treated 2 differently right across the boundary line. 3 MS. GAUTREAUX: 4 I think what we should probably stick with is trying 5 to get some rationale of how we're forming. I mean, I 6 think we're beyond just guessing that people feel like 7 they're going to be treated -- I mean, it's -- do you 8 want to say something, Linda? I'm sorry, Brad then 9 Linda. 10 MR. SPICER: 11 Well, Jim recommended we refer to five aquifers. I 12 don't think we can do that because really the New 13 Orleans, the southeast and southern part, that division 14 was based on surface use rather than groundwater use, so 15 16 MS. GAUTREAUX: 17 So if we could come up with --18 MR. SPICER: 19 I still think you need to talk to --2.0 MS. GAUTREAUX: 2.1 -- aquifer systems or predominant water supply 2.2 MR. SPICER: 2.3 Yes, water source and use, those are the two things. 2.4 MS. GAUTREAUX: 25 Major aquifer systems and water supply and use? 26 MR. CHUSTZ: 27 Right. 2.8 MR. WELSH: 29

That's right. That's what we're basing the -- or

that's what the geographic limits are based on or pretty close.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

Let me ask Steve to --

MR. CHUSTZ:

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Just a thought to add and address the concerns that John brought up. After the "up to five Water Resource District" was I understanding up to five is because some people may not want to come forward at this time, but we could follow that with a sentence that says, "This number of districts will ensure that predominant water resources are managed wholly and prevent concern regarding fragmentation of these resources."

MS. GAUTREAUX:

Fragmentation of management resources?

MR. CHUSTZ:

Yes, ma'am.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

Dean?

MR. LOWE:

I'd like to -- it just occurred to me that one of the things that's confusing all of us, those especially that weren't in the discussion, and we're saying it's recommended that dah-dah-dah-dah districts be established, I think we need to have a little bit of information in here as to why we're establishing. I would say add, "In order to facilitate local implementation of the statewide management plan." That's why we're putting districts there. Then we go on and

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MS. GAUTREAUX:

Okav. I

Okay. I like that sentence, too. I like variables included in all of the sentences that we have so far, so could you repeat that Dean, please.

say, "We recommend up to five," or whatever we do, so

once we've already said, "Okay, guys, this is going to be

where we're going to get the work done, out in the local

legislative oversight committee had was participation and

locations in the state. So that will tell them initially

districts. And then we can go into explaining to them

area." And this is one of the major concerns that the

actual coming of different variables for different

this is why we're recommending that we have water

what the district was, that it would consist of an

MR. LOWE:

Well, I'm suggesting that --

advisory board and dah-dah-dah.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

Right.

MR. LOWE:

-- "In order to facilitate local implementation of the State's Water Management Plan."

MS. GAUTREAUX:

What I'd like to suggest is we put -- even though it is implementation, I'm thinking the word "participation," because that means both develop the plan and implement perhaps local participation. "In the State Water Implementation Plan, it is recommended that" -- we could say additionally -- we can say five, and if anyone asks,

1 we can explain that it would be with a justification that 2 five water resource districts be established. And then 3 did everyone like Steve's sentence about "to avoid 4 fragmentation of management of the resource"? 5 MR. BAHR: 6 That's good and maybe one sentence before and refer 7 back to around the state water is contained in difference 8 sources and to reflect that, those regional differences 9 we recommend setting up these five districts. Then we'll 10 do what Steve suggested and what Dean suggested. 11 -- I mean, just a little preliminary thing but there is 12 logic behind it. It makes sense. 13 MS. GAUTREAUX: 14 Okay. Read your sentence again, Steve. 15 MR. CHUSTZ: 16 "This number of districts will ensure that 17 predominant water resources are managed wholly and 18 prevent concerns regarding fragmentation of management of 19 these resources." 2.0 MR. WELSH: 2.1 But it still doesn't quite get to it. 2.2 MR. BAHR: 2.3 Then Dean said about --2.4 MS. GAUTREAUX: 25 Right. Is there any --26 MS. ZAUNBRECHER: 2.7 I like the way it's worded. 2.8 MS. GAUTREAUX: 29

Okay. Jim, read yours again. Okay. Here's the

1 revised. "In order to maximize local input and to 2 establish optimal water management areas, and based on 3 the general locations of the major aguifer and water 4 systems of the state, it is recommended that five 5 districts be established." We have lots of options 6 there. 7 MS. ZAUNBRECHER: 8 Yes. We would really need to say that as a whole. 9 MS. GAUTREAUX: 10 Right. Okay. Well, is there any objection to the 11 sentence, "In order to maximize local user input and to 12 establish optimal water management areas and based on the 13 general locations of the major aguifer and water systems 14 of the state, it is recommended that five water resource 15 districts be established"? 16 MR. BAHR: 17 That sounds good to me. 18 MS. GAUTREAUX: 19 All right. Do we have a general consensus on that? 2.0 Okay. Save that, Jim. All right. Good. Thank you. 2.1 Okay. Anything else on the rest of that paragraph? 2.2 response.) Richard? 23 MR. DURRETT: 2.4 Does that mean Steve's sentence doesn't go, right? 25 MS. ZAUNBRECHER: 26 What do you mean? 27 MS. GAUTREAUX: 2.8

Well, do you think we need something that was in

Steve's sentence that isn't in that proposed sentence?

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MR. DURRETT:

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Well, I liked it.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

Okay. Well, how about if -- well, I like the avoid fragmentation, but optimal water management avoids fragmentation, and you're basing it on the aquifer and water systems. So I agree. I like that sentence, too, but I think this is fine. I can't see that we're missing anything in that sentence that we don't have in this one, I guess, but I do like that sentence. Okay. Thank you. All right. Mike?

MR. TAYLOR:

Since we spent so much time on the number 5.2, the last sentence says, "Sufficient administrative support should be provided by the State." And that would obviously include funding, I suppose. Aren't we kind of waving our hands at the real issue and getting -- you know, is that sufficient?

MS. GAUTREAUX:

I'll tell you where that sentence came from. What we talked about at the Task Force meeting was that there may be different needs within the different districts, but we should probably recommend that at minimum when a district is establishing at a certain level of support, whether it's administrative support, it's kind of hard to say when we don't know what's going to be created, and what the needs might be, and it might be very much like Sparta did with their group. They said, "We need to have a study of this area," and went to the legislature and

1 said, "These are the reasons we think we need the study." 2 So it's kind of hard to say exactly what the operational 3 needs of each district would be. So that was our attempt 4 to capture that thought. If you have a better idea --5 MR. TAYLOR: 6 No, I don't. 7 MS. GAUTREAUX: 8 Okay. 9 MR. DURRETT: 10 If you're through with that, I've got another 11 question. Back to these three regions, if we're 12 recommending three regions, and we don't know where the 13 three regions are, why are we recommending two instead of 14 one, two or five? Why do we say three? 15 MR. DUPLECHIN: 16 Here again, this was based on the location of where 17 district offices are located within the Office of 18 Conservation. 19 MR. DURRETT: 2.0 And so are we recommending that's the three regions? 2.1 MS. GAUTREAUX: 2.2 Well, first of all, we said that was going to be a 23 departmental administrative decision, and they can 2.4 accomplish that by reprogramming within the department. 25 If they wanted to put someone in the Office of 26 Conservation office --2.7 MR. DURRETT: 2.8 Well, if I was reading this, though, I'd say, "How 29

did you come up with three? Why three?" The Office of

Conservation has three district offices. We have one in

Shreveport, we have one in Monroe and we have one in

Lafayette. Our inspectors are domiciled -- although they

live all over the state, they report to those three

administrative districts. And I think that's -
MS. GAUTREAUX:

Well --

MR. DURRETT:

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I don't have any problem with that. I just -- if I was a legislator reading that and I said, "How did you come up with three" --

MS. GAUTREAUX:

Well, then we can just add a sentence saying the three regions are suggested consistent with current locations of Office of Conservation district offices or something or that staff would be housed in Office of Conservation district offices.

MR. CHUSTZ:

And that's for administrative purposes only. I don't have a map showing the configuration of the three districts, but there would be overlap, I mean, obviously because we're proposing five and -- I'm not questioning the three, I'm just not sure --

MS. GAUTREAUX:

It might be nice to have it right now.

MR. DUPLECHIN:

It's just for staffing purposes. Since we already have different offices in the State, there would be space to house staff for this program.

1 MR. NAMWAMBA: 2 Excuse me. 3 MS. GAUTREAUX: 4 Just a second, Fulbert, you're next recognized, but 5 so I agree Mr. Durrett. We may want to add just like a 6 sentence explaining where mystical three comes from. 7 Fulbert? 8 MR. NAMWAMBA: 9 I was just going to say that he's not really asking 10 for it to be clarified or justification. All he's saying 11 is that there should be a sentence justifying like he 12 explained. 13 MS. GAUTREAUX: 14 Right. 15 MR. NAMWAMBA: 16 A small sentence that says what he said. 17 MS. GAUTREAUX: 18 I agree. 19 MR. DUPLECHIN: 2.0 If you remember, during the presentation that I made 2.1 to the Legislature, I showed a map that showed where the 2.2 district offices in the Office of Conservation were along 2.3 with the, at that time, proposed districts. 2.4 MR. ROUSSEL: 25 Why couldn't you say consistent with these three 26 offices --2.7 MS. GAUTREAUX: 2.8 Well, what we may want to do is not even say three. 29

You may even say you just need four to administer or

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five, and just work from that. So let's just say perhaps that the state be divided into regions within the agency for departmental -- does that address everyone's --

MR. ROUSSEL:

If I was Jim, I'd want as much flexibility as I can have.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

Okay, John. Bo?

MR. BOLOURCHI:

I really think that sentence is redundant. We can take that sentence out because that really -- how many districts an office should have that should be the prerogative of the office that's drawing that program. What about if Jim finds out that he needs another district? So he has to go back to the Legislature to get permission for another district?

MS. GAUTREAUX:

All right. And actually it's a little misleading too because we even said on an earlier draft of this that legislation is not needed for this decision. It would be an internal unless has civil service involved.

MR. WELSH:

I kind of like what John just said, a lot of flexibility and, you know, with budget constraints and cuts and all, districts may be, for Conservation reasons, be closed or moved or shifted.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

And plus that, it's a little confusing when we have districts and regions, too. So are we in agreement we

1 should just knock this sentence out, period? 2 MR. TAYLOR: 3 Yes, I think that's a good idea. 4 MS. GAUTREAUX: 5 Okay. Here we go. It's gone. It's proposed that 6 the three sentence is gone. Thank you. That's a good 7 suggestion. Okay. Any more comment on that particular 8 item? 9 MR. LOWE: 10 Could you just review that. I missed what you're --11 we've struck out a whole lot of stuff here, and I don't 12 know what you --13 MS. GAUTREAUX: 14 Well, what we proposed to strike out just now is 15 under Regions and Water Resource Districts, that first 16 line because that's a departmental administrative issue. 17 MR. LOWE: 18 Okay. But the reason for the regions was mainly 19 because of the location of the prime principal aquifer 2.0 systems. That was the first major point. 2.1 MS. GAUTREAUX: 2.2 Well, there were three --23 MR. LOWE: 2.4 And it also coincides with the district. 25 MS. GAUTREAUX: 26 Well, the way it was originally proposed, the three 27 regions were a departmental function, and they were going 2.8 to be personnel, envisioning personnel being assigned to 29 the Office of Conservation field offices or district

1 offices, and now we're saying, well, we envision that, 2 but we should probably let the department have 3 flexibility. They may want to have four, or they may 4 want to have five. So we'll just get rid of that one. 5 MR. WELSH: 6 That would not affect the districts.? 7 MS. GAUTREAUX: 8 Right. And that wouldn't affect the formation of the districts. That would be a departmental decision, 10 how to deal with the districts and support their 11 activities. Okay. All right. So that sentence is gone, 12 and then we've inserted the other sentence. 13 MS. ZAUNBRECHER: 14 Say it again. 15 MS. GAUTREAUX: 16 Pardon? 17 MS. ZAUNBRECHER: 18 Say it again. 19 MS. GAUTREAUX: 2.0 Okay. "In order to maximize local user input into 2.1 optimized, optimal water management areas and based on 2.2 the general locations of the major aquifer and water 2.3 systems of the state, it is recommended that five Water 2.4 Resource Districts be established." 25 MR. SPICER: 26 I think that sounds fine. 27 MS. GAUTREAUX: 2.8 Okay. Good. Any other? Fulbert? 29 30 MR. NAMWAMBA:

1 If in that whole section, we're not referring to 2 regions and then it's addressed in the title also, if you 3 say regions and Water Resource District, you are not 4 referring to regions. 5 MS. GAUTREAUX: 6 Thank you. We need to get rid of that "Regions and" 7 in the heading. All right. 8 MR. BOLOURCHI: 9 Karen? 10 MS. GAUTREAUX: 11 Bo? 12 MR. BOLOURCHI: 13 One small comment. 14 MS. GAUTREAUX: 15 Okay. 16 MR. BOLOURCHI: 17 Aquifer is aquifer and water systems. 18 system ordinarily in our vocabulary refers to the 19 water system of the Department of Health and 2.0 Hospitals. So perhaps the Commission may want to go 2.1 with aguifer system and water sources. 2.2 MS. GAUTREAUX: 2.3 Okay. And surface water sources? 2.4 MR. BOLOURCHI: 25 No, because that was not in the original 26 recommendation by the consultant. 27 MS. GAUTREAUX: 2.8 29 Okay. All right. So the sentence now reads, "In

order to maximize local user input and to establish

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be registered. But smaller wells there is requirement. Anything less than 50,000 gallons per day is not

more than 50,000 gallons per day is already required to

optimal water management areas and based on general locations of the aquifer systems and water sources of the state, it is recommended." Okay. Good. Thank you. All right. Any more on that section? Okay. The next little paragraph is, "The District boundaries would be established by the Commission in accordance with the APA. Recommendations for the general geographic locations of the districts are depicted on the following map." Any comment on that? (No response.) All right.

The next item. We combined outstanding item 3b and 4. the levy of civil penalties and registration and permitting requirements. "The goal of registration and permitting is to protect the sustainability of aquifers. The items of consensus on registration and permitting are listed below. Consistent with R.S. 38:3091-3098.8, all new wells should be registered." And that's just restating the current requirement.

MR. DURRETT:

Existing wells don't have to be registered?

MS. GAUTREAUX:

Well, I think that's the way it currently is, right?

If you get a new well, then you have to register.

There's not anyone coming back for a well that was put in before the registration requirements.

Under the existing statute, any water well producing

MR. BOLOURCHI:

1 required. However, the statute that was passed a couple 2 years ago, it said the Commission/Office of Conservation 3 would have the authority to require registration of all 4 wells within the critical groundwater areas. 5 MR. DURRETT: 6 Well, that's the point I've been making. Are we 7 sure we want to register all wells? 8 MS. GAUTREAUX: 9 I thought that wells had to be registered. 10 the registration in advance that was the issue in the new 11 legislation. But right now if a domestic well comes in 12 there, you don't have to register that well? 13 MR. BOLOURCHI: 14 On new wells, all new wells are required to be 15 registered. 16 MR. DURRETT: 17 Not the 50,000? 18 MR. BOLOURCHI: 19 There is no limitation, all. 2.0 MR. DURRETT: 2.1 Okay. 2.2 MS. GAUTREAUX: 2.3 And what the new law did was put in there an advance 2.4 registration requirement with the exemptions. 25 MR. BOLOURCHI: 26 The idea was, and I think it was a good legislation, 27 when you put a hole in the ground, someone needs to look 2.8 29 after it.

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MR. DURRETT:

1 Okay. 2 MS. GAUTREAUX: 3 All right. So this line, what we were attempting to 4 achieve was say we want to continue registration of all 5 new wells. Okay? All right. "Permitting on new wells" 6 7 MR. LOWE: 8 Karen? 9 MS. GAUTREAUX: 10 Oh, I'm sorry. Dean? 11 MR. LOWE: 12 I've got one thing to add to this, and I think to 13 Richard it's important and maybe some of the others. 14 MS. GAUTREAUX: 15 Okay. 16 MR. LOWE: 17 One of the major reasons why we were talking about 18 registration of all wells was to provide a mechanism for 19 both keeping track of every, as you say, boring holes 2.0 that go into the ground, but in order to provide the 2.1 mechanism to oversight or some way, some sort of 2.2 noncoersive way of regulating new wells that would be 2.3 coming into areas that weren't critical in order to 2.4 prevent an area from becoming critical. And so that's 25 the reason why we were looking at all wells. 26 MS. GAUTREAUX: 2.7 Well, they --2.8 29 MR. LOWE:

But there are wells in this Act that we're talking

1 about that are exempted. 2 MS. GAUTREAUX: 3 Right but not for registration. All wells currently 4 have to be registered, period, but you're right, Dean. 5 Go ahead. 6 MR. LOWE: 7 But the difference is that we're talking about 8 preregistry. It's registered before the fact. That has 9 to be. If it's not that way, it's not going to work. 10 MS. GAUTREAUX: 11 For all the ones --12 MR. LOWE: 13 New wells. 14 MS. GAUTREAUX: 15 Right, but what we're doing is we're "A," saying we 16 think that the current law that requires registration of 17 all wells, all new wells, be continued. In terms of 18 advance registration, we've already recommended in what 19 we previously turned in that we want to retain the 2.0 advance registration that was required in Act 446, and 2.1 then this next line is going into what we're proposing in 2.2 terms of -- okay? 2.3 MR. LOWE: 2.4 Okay. 25 MS. GAUTREAUX: 26 All right. John? 27 MR. ROUSSEL: 2.8 You all just raised a question in my mind, though, 29

and I understand exactly what you're saying, but I think

above what the Act exempted. So if we want to continue that, we probably need to address it in our recommendation because otherwise we're going to go through the same exercise we went through the first time. In other words, the legislation specifically exempted domestic wells and some things. It also gave the Commission authority to exempt some wells, which we did. We used that authority if I recall correctly. So my suggestion would be to incorporate, to maybe cite both the statute and our rule which granted some additional

exemptions if our recommendations actually carry all of

we also by rule exempted some additional wells over and

MS. GAUTREAUX:

that forward.

Okay.

MR. DUPLECHIN:

If I may, under number 13 of the Implementation

Plan, it says that, "All actions taken by the Ground

Water Management Commission shall be continued in effect

under the jurisdiction of the new commission until such

time as those actions can be reviewed." Wouldn't that

make all those --

MS. GAUTREAUX:

No, I don't think so. It says all actions, but then it sounds like we're okay if it goes away. If we think - - I was just looking to see how it worded our recommendation, the advance registration with the proposed -- I mean, I think if we think that's a good system, then we should explicitly say at some point we

1 think we should continue registering new wells and that 2 the proposed exemptions developed under Act 446 remain in 3 place. I think we should explicitly say it somewhere. 4 You're right, John. I was just trying to see if we'd 5 done it our implementation recommendations. Excuse me a 6 second while I look at that. Okay. I don't see any 7 explicit recommendation to do that. So what I'd like for 8 us to do is, "And the rules relating to registration and 9 the wells developed under Act 446 remain in place or 10 continue or be incorporated into new legislation." 11 MR. ROUSSEL: 12 I would think that if we just insert after R.S. 13 38:3091 through 3098.8, the phrase you just stated, in 14 addition to the R.S. 38:3091 through whatever and 15 consistent with the rules implemented by this Commission. 16 Use the right words when you say that, but that's the 17 idea, all wells should be registered. 18 MS. GAUTREAUX: 19

Well, okay. It's going to be "Consistent," dah-dah-dah, and then, "Consistent with the rules developed under Act 446 by the Commission"?

MR. ROUSSEL:

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Right.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

And related to registration is not going to be the correct word, I'm quite sure, but be continued or incorporated in the new legislation?

MR. DUPLECHIN:

Karen, the only rules that were adopted were with

1	regard to critical groundwater areas. The prior
2	notification was part of Act 446.
3	MS. GAUTREAUX:
4	Right, but what did we develop in terms of the
5	exemptions; how did we handle that?
6	MR. DUPLECHIN:
7	We exempted some additional wells.
8	MS. GAUTREAUX:
9	Right. Was that just a policy?
10	MR. DUPLECHIN:
11	I guess it's a policy by the Commission.
12	MS. GAUTREAUX:
13	Okay. Then
14	MR. DUPLECHIN:
15	I thought we had adopted rules. I was under that
16	impression.
17	MS. GAUTREAUX:
18	Well, it is true. I thought we did the application
19	procedure for critical groundwater designation.
20	MR. DUPLECHIN:
21	And holding of hearings, but as far as the exemption
22	of those four or five types of wells, that was just done
24	by
25	MS. GAUTREAUX:
26	And we were operating under the provision of the Act
27	that allowed us to develop registration.
28	MR. BOLOURCHI:
29	Karen, I hope we're not confusing the registration
30	at DOTD versus when we're talking of application for

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MR. LOWE:

So if I understand this right, a person drilling a

drilling new wells. The 38, the one that centers 38:3091, that's post-drilling registration. What this Commission has discussed in the past is before drilling a well and there are certain exemptions.

Certain exemptions.

MR. BOLOURCHI:

MS. GAUTREAUX:

Now, as far as post-registration. There is no exemption, and that has been done since 1985.

MR. LOWE:

Let me try to explain I quess where I was coming from, and I may be contributing to the confusion. think what we want to say is we want all wells to be registered. We want that registration to take place prior to drilling except for some of these wells which we want to exempt.

MR. DUPLECHIN:

We're envisioning it as all wells will be registered pretty much as they are now after they're in, okay? We're also envisioning a prior notification of the larger-type wells such as done right now under Act 446 and dovetail the two together to where the wells that you get prior notification for the well, and then at some time period after it goes in, sort of an as-built or a verification that, yes, that well did go in, and it did go in where we had told you we were going to put it, and it is pumping that amount of water.

1 domestic well for a home will register that well whenever 2 he feels like it after it's done? 3 MR. DUPLECHIN: 4 Time frames in and of --5 MR. BOLOURCHI: 6 The law gives the driller 30 days after drilling 7 that well. 8 MS. GAUTREAUX: 9 So what we're saying is the registration process 10 continues. Advance notification continues with we're 11 recommending the same exemptions from advanced 12 notification continue into the new Act. 13 MR. DUPLECHIN: 14 Right. That's what I was trying to say. I may have 15 said it correctly, but I thought that was what I --16 MS. GAUTREAUX: 17 Are we in agreement with those two components? 18 Okay. So we'll make no reference. But that's a good 19 point, John. I think it needs to be explicitly 2.0 incorporated into these recommendations. 2.1 MR. DURRETT: 2.2 Karen? 23 MS. GAUTREAUX: 2.4 Richard? 25 MR. DURRETT: 26 If you're going to say it's post-registration, how 27 is the next number two going to work if it says down at 2.8 the end, "The registration process should be used to 29

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identify such wells."

MS. GAUTREAUX:

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Okay. Let's read this next one and start talking about it, but I think -- are we in agreement that we need to reference what John mentioned, and so we'll just put consistent with R.S. blah-blah?

MR. SPICER:

That will take care of that.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

So let's go on to number 2. "Permitting in new wells may be a management tool in areas designated as critical, potentially critical or stressed groundwater areas as defined in the state comprehensive water management plan. Restrictions (e.g. production volume, spacing and depth) could be placed on any new large volume wells (as designated in paragraph 3) in other areas of the state if it is determined that operation of the proposed well will result in significant long-term impacts to surrounding wells or the aguifer. registration process should be used to identify such wells." This was the thought behind that discussion at the Task Force meeting. There was a desire to avoid a permitting program in areas that don't fall under one of these categories: critical, potentially critical, or stressed groundwater areas. And what was suggested is to use the advance notice in the application process to look at wells in those areas and that the staff be allowed to recommend modifications if necessary for those large volume wells in areas that were not falling under one of those other designations.

1 MR. WELSH: 2 3 MS. GAUTREAUX: 4 5 MR. WELSH: 6 7 MS. GAUTREAUX: 8 9 10 11 12 13 MR. DURRETT: 14

In the registration process.

In the registration process.

Not at the preregistration.

Right. So using the advance notice as an opportunity to look at proposals and that the staff would be able to request that someone, if they wanted to go forward with that well, be able to propose modifications to operations.

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But does the advance registration process require them to tell you what effect that well is going to have on the aquifer?

MS. GAUTREAUX:

They would just say what they are proposing to put in as I understand it.

MR. DURRETT:

So who's going to make the evaluation of what effect that well is going to have on the aquifer?

MS. GAUTREAUX:

The staff. And there was also discussion in terms of developing under the Administrative Procedures Act some form -- and we realize there are so many details in this general proposal that this is going to be another series of discussions in development of the rules and regulations, so the specifics would be ironed out in that

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MS. GAUTREAUX:

process. But there was concern about how would the public know. How are you going to manage this so it's not only the staff and how, you know, appeals could be made from that process and so forth.

MR. DURRETT:

Did the consultant's report, recommendation on permitting, not include a requirement that the applicant show what effect it would have on the aquifer if it's in a critical area?

MS. GAUTREAUX:

I don't think that it initially required a demonstration in their recommendations, but again, we moved away from -- I mean, that's a separate thing from -- I don't think so.

MR. DURRETT:

I'm just wondering what tools the staff is going to have to evaluate what effect it will have on the aquifer. For instance, in our situation, there is a mathematical model that has been done. And it can be used to plug in this usages. Is that going to be available or --

I would think that they would use whatever means that were available, and typically if you're talking about modifying operations in an area, it's probably because of existing information.

MR. DURRETT:

Well, what is the reason for going away from the permitting process?

1 2 know if he's here today -- was suggested by Mike Lyons. 3 And I think it comes from -- and not only Mike but many 4 members of different communities have concerns about 5 entering permitting systems in areas that are not 6 stressed, potentially stress, or potentially critical or 7 critical. And they saw this as a modified approach to 8 being able to impact operations when needed but not a 9 full-blown permit system. And for those that were there, 10

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11 MR. DURRETT:

> But when I read this, it says, "Permitting may be in a critical area." It doesn't say permitting --

This was -- this particular wording -- and I don't

MR. WELSH:

It may be a management tool.

I welcome you to add your two cents worth.

MR. DURRETT:

-- may be. It doesn't say they will be.

MR. LOWE:

Karen, wasn't the purpose of saying may be is so that we don't get locked into something. But what this is saying is authorizing the Commission to do that if that's necessary.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

I think that was the original intent, Dean, that you very well may want to start a permitting system in an area that fits in those criteria.

MR. LOWE:

Well, for instance, one of the things that people were pushing hard was incentives and decentives.

you could do something with an incentive and decentive
program without permitting, then fine. But you would use
permitting as a last resort but you still have the
authority to do it.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

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Yes. I think it was more of a desire to say that, you know, there are sweet tools available, and permitting may be one of them. Brad, did you want to say something?

MR. SPICER:

I'm not sure, but I thought we had a discussion that permitting would be for certain size wells in a critical area and may be a management tool used in those areas outside the critical areas. We didn't? Okay.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

And if anyone thinks we need to clarify that more, but I think that's what we were trying to get across, that there are different things that can take place in different areas.

MR. WELSH:

Basically, permitting only in the potentially critical, stressed, and registration will be used in that.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

Yes. Okay. Any other? Fulbert, do you have something?

MR. NAMWAMBA:

Yes. I think we should have a logical sequence on the processes. Okay. I'm assuming that all wells will be registered at least at first -- okay, we divided into

-- we have critical areas, and we have areas that may not be critical. We have permitting. And then we come to restrictions. When you come to item 3, we talk of the threshold being the well casing. To me, that's a lower threshold. That's strictly diameter. The threshold does not need to have a restriction. I'm saying just the concept of permitting and the concept of restriction and then a clear definition about the threshold, it's an upper threshold. But just to be clear that it's a logical sequence because there's a mixup sometimes by getting mixed up with permitting, restricted use. The well is already permitted, but you're restricting the pumping right. Bo, could you -- I need for Bo and Chustz to clarify.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

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Okay. With regards to number 3, there was a discussion in terms of how might a person in the field base -- what's an easier we had a long talk, and I don't know how many of you were present for that -- of what might be a better restriction using withdrawal rates or limiting the well casing diameter size. And the general consensus of the group on that day, but I tell you every single one of these would have to be developed again through the APA as to how we're going to use them. That was the reason that was recommended. They felt that was an easy field measurement that staff could use. But that's another thing that would have to be developed. And I think that's the only thing that one was reflecting. The consensus of the Task Force on that day

in that discussion, that was the recommendation. In

terms of what you were talking about in reference to

number 2, I'm trying to better understand what you were

communicating there.

MR. NAMWAMBA:

I was just saying that it would be clear to define

what restriction is and what permitting is.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

Okay.

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MR. NAMWAMBA:

What comes after what? What's the first one? Is the first process permitting and then the second process is registration for all wells that have got their permits? You look at their diameter and decide whether to put that restriction or not? And then everywhere there is something -- there has to be a logical sequence: which comes first, then what's the next, then what's the next.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

So first where are you proposing to put something, are you impacted by a potentially critical area, a critical groundwater area?

MR. NAMWAMBA:

You have an application process.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

Right.

MR. NAMWAMBA:

After application process I believe you have a permitting process. And then there must be criteria for

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MR. DURRETT:

permitting whether it's in a critical area or not a critical area. Then even if you have a permit, there will still be a restrictions on your production for it. But I'm saying the way we've worded it, the sentences are okay, but we need to reorganize them so that it's a logical sequence, a logical process of what comes first so people don't get mixed up what permitting is, what restriction is and what registration is.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

Okay.

MR. LOWE:

Karen, if I'm understanding Fulbert, he has some very good points. Do we need to, a) define what registration is as opposed to what permitting is, and what latitude is applied across the board?

MR. DURRETT:

Well, for instance, in the registration process, what information is going to be required that wouldn't be required on the permitting process, or what is the difference?

MS. GAUTREAUX:

Well, I think when you develop a permitting program,

-- I think Linda used the word a brighter line in terms

of there are certain specific requirements that have to

be worked out. I mean, I don't know exactly what the

permitting process would require. It could say how deep

you can drill, how far apart you can be spaced, what your

withdrawal rates are. And then what --

In a permitting process?

2 MS. GAUTREAUX:

And typically in a permitting process. I think that's what we've discussed today in general terms.

MR. DURRETT:

And that wouldn't be on a registration process?

MS. GAUTREAUX:

No. And the registration process is envisioned because these -- the large-volume wells -- we're not talking about the ones that we're recommending continue to be exempt -- in areas that are not critical they still have to give -- we're recommending that advance notice continues. And what the staff would do is, when this comes out, and again this would have to be another detail developing in this period depending on how the public notice provisions are written. This advance registration request or application for a well would come in -- I guess it would be a registration. That's getting a little confusing too, I think.

20 MR. BOLOURCHI:

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I was afraid of that two years ago. And actually you all remember in orientation I brought that up, the term "registration." The term "registration" has been used since 1972. All that means, after the well is drilled, the driller has 30 days to provide the data on that well, construction data, electric log, water quality. That's registration. I told her we're mixing the apples and oranges. Perhaps maybe we ought to stay away from using the real term. If it is required for

certain wells information be sent in to the Office of
Conservation, let's go ahead and bite the bullet and call
it water well drilling application. That really is an
application.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

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Or it can be combination application and advance registration.

MR. BOLOURCHT:

But I'm trying to get away from using the registration before drilling.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

So it's a combination of -- but it could also suffice as the registration rather than making them go in terms of -- you could close the well.

MR. BOLOURCHI:

No, negative, unless the new legislation is going to state that.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

That's what I'm saying. So we could consider the recommendation that for large volume wells the advance notice or application/registration, so they wouldn't have to come back and do a separate form. It can be sent to the people that are in charge of logging through the process.

MR. BOLOURCHI:

Right. But remember this is not buying a car. They think they're going to go down 425 feet, but by the time they get that far, there is no sand there. So they either have to go down another 50 feet or come up another

1 50 feet. So the predrilling information is just an 2 estimation, and it depends on who makes that estimation. 3 If their owner knows about groundwater and formation and 4 all that, he's going to be close, but he's not going to 5 be exact. I don't care who does it. So these are two 6 different processes. And I would like to see it be called 7 registration. That has been sued for 30 years. For the 8 newer stuff, we'll call it why not drilling application 9 form? 10 MR. DURRETT: 11 So, Bo, does the registration that we have in place 12 now give you the necessary information to manage an 13 aguifer in the critical areas such as well spacing, such 14 as volume? 15 MR. BOLOURCHI: 16 Are you talking new well? 17 MR. DURRETT: 18 Yes. 19 MR. BOLOURCHI: 2.0 I will call that information application. 2.1 don't have to have everything. 2.2 MR. DURRETT: 2.3 The current registration process doesn't give you 2.4 that information, though, right? 25 MR. BOLOURCHI: 26 The current registration process is an as-built plan 27 2.8 MR. DURRETT: 29

It's after the fact. Okay.

MR. BOLOURCHI:

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-- of that structure that happens to be a water well.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

But let me ask you this, Bo. The information that's provided on the registration form right now, and I understand if you can't estimate exactly the feet, but you're not going to vary widely from what you're proposing in the registration, right? So there could be variations, but in terms of the capacity, where you're planning to put it, the depth after the fact, I mean, it should give you enough information in terms of what you're looking at to be able to say this well raising a concern or not, shouldn't it?

MR. BOLOURCHI:

Let me give you an example. For the larger wells well, after it's drilled it may take six months after that to get the motor on pumps. And then at that time they know for a fact what is the capacity of that well.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

Okay. But when they go in, they have an idea about how much water they need, how deep they're going to have to go to get it and what size pump they need?

MR. BOLOURCHI:

Right. They have a rough idea. They better.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

No, that's what I'm saying. You may have to refer him the information, but in general, people know what they're planning to do when they send in the application

at the current time that it's about the same as the registration, right?

MR. BOLOURCHI:

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I'm afraid to go that far. My recommendation,

Karen, based on what I know about it, is two different

processes. One is predrilling. And for lack of term,

I'll call that water well application.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

Okay. So what I would like to -- I'm sorry.

MR. BOLOURCHI:

And then after the well is drilled, that process is already in place. The driller has 30 days to give me the final as-built information on the water well, and that's called registration.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

Okay. Perhaps what we can do is on that last sentence we'll just say the "application/registration process" and develop that detail. That's the only thing I can think to do right now in terms of when you're going to actually design the program. Those two have to be reconciled.

MR. DURRETT:

So now you're going to use the word application there. Well, in the first sentence you're using the word "permitting."

MS. GAUTREAUX:

No, I don't think it changes it. "Permitting of new wells may be a management tool in areas designated as critical, potentially critical" -- if we need, we concur

1 with the consensus discussion of the Task Force the other 2 day because what the consensus they were trying to do was 3 use permitting as a tool in these areas. In areas that 4 haven't reached this, what tools can we use without going 5 into a full-fledged permitting program in those areas. 6 And I think this is what we're talking about. How can we 7 get the information and have the ability to request a 8 modification of operations in those areas that don't fall 9 in that category? 10 MR. DURRETT: 11 Well, what's the difference in permitting and 12 application? I don't know. 13 MR. DUPLECHIN: 14 Permits are granted by a regulatory authority. 15 individual makes an application for a permit. Companies 16 do not --17 MR. DURRETT: 18 Okay. 19 MR. DUPLECHIN: 2.0 They do not issue permits. 2.1 MS. GAUTREAUX: 2.2 The thing is the level of regulatory authority, 23 Richard. And I did ask if it were the Task Force 2.4

Richard. And I did ask if it were the Task Force intention, and under this scheme, could you say you can't have that well, and they said, no, you could not say that. What you could do is ask them to modify their operation and that's it in these areas.

MR. DURRETT:

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30 In the critical areas?

1 MS. GAUTREAUX: 2 In the areas that are not in that category. 3 MR. SPICER: 4 Karen, that last line, I think we shouldn't confuse 5 the two different issues there, registration and 6 application or preapplication. I think that ought to be 7 preapplication or the application will be used to 8 identify such wells. 9 MS. GAUTREAUX: 10 So we should maybe just say the -- perhaps we can 11 just reference the advance notification process in R.S. 12 that we referenced above. 13 MR. SPICER: 14 Yes, that's fine. 15 MS. GAUTREAUX: 16 Should be used to identify such wells? 17 MR. BOLOURCHI: 18 Advanced water well notification. 19 MS. GAUTREAUX: 2.0 The advance water while notification from R.S. --2.1 and I should know what R.S. it is, but I don't. 2.2 MR. BOLOURCHI: 2.3 It's the 2001 Act, whatever that is. 2.4 MS. GAUTREAUX: 25 All right. That's what we'll do then if that's okay 26 with everybody. We'll just go back and reference. 27 Richard? 2.8 MR. DURRETT: 29

What's the definition of a large volume well now?

MS. GAUTREAUX:

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What did we define it for now? I think that's one of the things we were talking about. That would have to be developed through APA, yes. We'd have to define what a large volume well is, Richard, but currently what we're envisioning for purposes of this discussion are those that are not exempt under the current -- which it doesn't fall under those exemptions that we've outlined already, but that would have to be specifically designated through the process.

MR. DURRETT:

Well, back to the first sentence where it says, "Permitting of new wells may be used," who's going to determine if they are used, if it is used as a tool?

MS. GAUTREAUX:

I would think that this would be part of the recommendations for the orders in this area in terms of if you have an area that's critical, potentially critical or stressed, the Commission would make -- I would envision a similar process. We've said we wanted to maintain that process for critical groundwater areas, and I would imagine that would be a determination of what's going to be used in each area. According to a management order of the Commission, that would go through the same process.

MR. DURRETT:

So if you have an area that's not critical and somebody wants to come in and drill a series of wells and draw 10,000,000 or 100,000,000 gallons a day out, they

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MS. GAUTREAUX:

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don't have to go through a permitting process; there is not management tool to --

Unless the -- if new legislation is consistent with what we have right now, both the Commission or another person, another applicant, can make application for a critical groundwater area or a potentially critical area or a stressed area. If use of that water would throw you into a stress situation, then you kick in another level of activities I would envision. But if it's not a problem for that series of wells right now, then, no. Our staff can look at it and say, do we have a problem

MR. DURRETT:

But if we don't have a permitting process, at what stage are you going to evaluate whether it has that effect on it?

MR. DUPLECHIN:

As is in Act 446 now, all wells with certain exceptions have to file notice with the Office of Conservation 60 days in advance.

with this proposal, does it need to be monitored.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

And that was the whole purpose. If you did have a large volume user coming in, you had an opportunity to look at the impact in that area.

MR. DURRETT:

But that's not a permit.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

No.

MR. DUPLECHIN:

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No, but under 446, the Commission was authorized to make recommendations for water usages in areas. If some well was coming in, that wouldn't push an area into a critical groundwater area status.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

And under what's being proposed here as I understand the difference is, if we know that those wells in that area might create a long-term impact on adjacent wells or -- and again, we have to get into the whole definition of who are the impacted parties for a proposal. That has to be described through rulemaking, too. Then my understanding of what the Task Force consensus discussion was, was you have an opportunity, if you know it's causing problems, then say you can put those wells in, but you're going to have to operate them at "X" withdrawal if you're going to create a problem. But there's also the option of going into one of the designations if it looks like there is going to be a problem in that area from that proposal.

MR. WELSH:

It's mutual, critical ground.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

Well, if it creates a problem, potential, critical groundwater area. It could go under that as with our current Act. Dean?

MR. LOWE:

I'd like to make a suggestion here that maybe can clarify the whole thing and simplify it. In the first

1 paragraph under item four, I think that we should be 2 changing the information there or adding usability and 3 sustainability. That's one thing. But I have a couple 4 of sentences that I think might could follow that. 5 that would be to this effect: "Registration refers to 6 identification of wells after their construction. 7 Drilling application refers to advance notification of 8 intent to drill and planned operations of the wells. 9 Permitting refers specifically to legal permission to 10 drill and operate a well." And that pretty well sets the 11 stage. Now we're going to go here and say when you're 12 doing drilling application, registration, whatever, these 13 are the things that should be considered as guidelines. 14 MR. BOLOURCHI: 15 Are you recommending that for the last item, item 16 four; is that what you're doing? 17 MR. DURRETT: 18 Yes, without that. I'm looking up here at the first 19 paragraph, the very first paragraph. 2.0 MR. BOLOURCHI: 2.1 Which one? 2.2 MR. DURRETT: 2.3 The whole --2.4 MS. GAUTREAUX: 25 The introductory sentence. 26 MR. DURRETT: 2.7 I fail to see that we should insert registration, 2.8 drilling application and permitting requirements as the 29

title, so you've got really three things that we're

1 talking about in this section. 2 MS. GAUTREAUX: 3 Inserting the application for water well drilling, 4 so, okay, we're just being consistent with what we said 5 we were going to add on --6 MR. DURRETT: 7 So what I'm saying is we say the goal of 8 registration, drilling and application and permitting is 9 to protect the usability and sustainability of the 10 aquifers. 11 MS. GAUTREAUX: 12 I think usability and sustainability are one and --13 I mean, I think usability is incorporated in --14 MR. DURRETT: 15 I very much disagree because from a No, ma'am. 16 hydrological standpoint, sustainability can mean water 17 level, but from a usability --18 MS. GAUTREAUX: 19 Yes, but we use it for continual use. 2.0 MR. DURRETT: 2.1 But for usability, the quantity of the water then 2.2 would determine it. 2.3 MS. GAUTREAUX: 2.4 I think when we suggested our definition, it 25 26

No. I think when we suggested our definition, it means the development and use of groundwater in a manner that can be maintained for the present and future time without causing unacceptable, environmental, economic, social or health consequences. So I think that --

30 MR. DURRETT:

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1 You're right. We did add that caveat. Yes, okay. 2 Dean, would you go over that one more time, what you 3 suggested? 4 MR. LOWE: 5 Yes, I was suggesting that -- you're talking about 6 the whole thing or just the first sentence? 7 MR. DURRETT: 8 Just read it to me, item number 4. What language 9 are you proposing? 10 MR. BAHR: 11 He's not going to do four. 12 MR. DURRETT: 13 I'm not talking about 4. I'm talking go back up to 14 the very first paragraph. 15 MS. GAUTREAUX: 16 Dean is suggesting that after registration that we 17 insert the advance application for a water well drill as 18 one more. 19 MR. DURRETT: 2.0 We're saying we go back up to item 4. 2.1 MS. GAUTREAUX: 2.2 Okay. In other words, we changed it down here so --23 MR. LOWE: 2.4 And you put "Registration, Drilling Application and 25 Permitting Requirements" as our -- okay. And then you 26 come in, and we talk about the goal of registration, 27 drilling application and permitting is to protect the 2.8 sustainability of the aquifers, and then we have three 29

sentences that I would propose to insert at that point.

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And that would be, "Registration refers to identification of wells after their construction. Drilling application refers to advance notification of attempt to drill and planned operation of wells. Permitting refers specifically to legal permission to drill and operate a well."

MR. BAHR:

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Dean, I think I like all that. I would just change the order and have the application be the first one because that makes more sense.

MR. LOWE:

The whole idea was to define so we don't get our legislators involved in the same thing we're having problems with. And I think they would really get terribly involved if we didn't clarify it.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

It might be better in a footnote. We're discussing that that might be in terms of differentiating a good footnote at the bottom, and then I agree with the insertion of the application, the advance application for water well drilling in the front, or how does the Commission feel in terms of -- do you have the explanation down there?

MR. LOWE:

It really doesn't matter to me. I'd prefer it up front because very often people don't read footnotes, but they will read the first paragraph.

MR. BOLOURCHI:

But, remember, the general public may not even see

this. The rules and regulations have to be promulgated within 90 days of hearing and all that, and that's what's going to decide what's going to be in the rules.

No, I'm not talking about all that. I'm talking about we're trying to get something presented to the Legislature that they'll understand so that they can pass something that meets what we're trying to recommend. And the simplest way that I know is -- and we've been told over and over again, put it in the first paragraph.

Otherwise, you're going to lose it. I'm just suggesting we upfront say this and say, now, this is the context of what we're talking about, fellows and ladies, and here is what we recommend as our guidance.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

MR. LOWE:

The only thing I think, Dean, that we've already gone through the legislation in terms of making advance notice. I think people are pretty much familiar with what those terms typically mean. And I would almost prefer to put them in footnotes, and I'm wondering if we have a good -- do we get in trouble if we start saying what -- we have a concept of what they are. I almost prefer the footnote approach to that.

MR. WELSH:

My biggest concern was that it's not going to be -- MR. LOWE:

I don't really have a problem with where we put it.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

But what's the flavor of the group?

1 MR. LOWE: 2 There needs to be, I think, some explanation. 3 MS. GAUTREAUX: 4 And what we may need to do is maybe consult and get 5 a good, simple explanation, and that's what you've 6 suggested, I think, is good but just consolidate --7 MR. LOWE: 8 The verbage I'm talking about, that's just my off-9 the-head talking, but the idea of differentiating between 10 the three and also to insert a third one so that we have 11 three separate --12 MS. GAUTREAUX: 13 I agree with the insertions. Okay. So we'll 14 include that possibly as a footnote, the clarification, 15 and we'll definitely include the advance application for 16 a water well as a third thing. Are there any other -- do 17 we have any more comments on that particular --18 MR. DURRETT: 19 On which part? 2.0 MS. GAUTREAUX: 2.1 Well, on number 2. 2.2 MR. DURRETT: 2.3 Yes, one other question. 2.4 MS. GAUTREAUX: 25 Okay. 26 MR. DURRETT: 2.7 Where it says restrictions could be placed on any 2.8 new large volume wells, does that mean in the critical 29

area? It says in other areas of the state.

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1	MS. GAUTREAUX:
2	That's intended to mean anywhere.
3	MR. DURRETT:
4	But is that saying that in the critical area it only
5	affects new wells I guess is my question?
6	MS. GAUTREAUX:
7	Okay. That's a good question.
8	MR. DUPLECHIN:
9	Now, in critical groundwater areas the management
10	plan, the place would apply to everybody.
11	MS. GAUTREAUX:
12	Yes. It doesn't have to be with another system.
13	MR. DURRETT:
14	That confused me. Okay.
15	MS. GAUTREAUX:
16	It confused me for a second, but you're right.
17	That's we're talking about management of existing
18	wells in those areas.
19	MR. DUPLECHIN:
20	Now, if I could ask anyone that has made
21	recommendations that the Commission will probably adopt,
22	please get with us afterwards so that we can get the
23	verbage down exactly.
24	MS. GAUTREAUX:
2526	All right. Any other questions or comments on that
27	section? John?
28	MR. ROUSSEL:
29	Not a question or comment. For the sake of trying
30	to clear up the confusion, I've got some language maybe
	,

1 to replace both 2 and 3 and combine them, but it's going 2 to be short. 3 MS. GAUTREAUX: 4 Okay. Go ahead. 5 MR. ROUSSEL: 6 And it would basically say that, "Permits should be 7 required for all new wells above a threshold well casing 8 diameter size." I think that's one thing. That's number 9 And if we want we can say, "To be determined by the 10 Commission," that diameter size. The Commission should 11 also be authorized to require permits with or without 12 restrictions, including but not limited to casing size, 13 production volume, spacing and depth for all new wells in 14 areas designated as critical, potentially critical or 15 stressed groundwater areas. I keep reading this, and I 16 think that's what we're saying. 17 MS. GAUTREAUX: 18 Well, I think what I heard you first say was permits 19 will be required everywhere throughout the state for 2.0 wells above a certain size. 2.1 MR. ROUSSEL: 2.2 And I thought that's what number 3 said. 23 MS. GAUTREAUX: 2.4 No. 25 MR. ROUSSEL: 26 Well, we need to work on the wording then. 27 MS. GAUTREAUX: 2.8 Yes. 29

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MR. ROUSSEL:

1 Because that's what it says, permitting threshold 2 for new wells. 3 MS. GAUTREAUX: 4 Well, I think what they're saying, the threshold 5 would be established by casing size is the unit. 6 MR. ROUSSEL: 7 Well, it's misleading, I think. 8 MS. GAUTREAUX: 9 Okay. 10 MR. LOWE: 11 As I see it, all these four things are really 12 guidance. We're saying consider this, this and this and 13 this in the designation of how the things are registered 14 in permitting. 15 MR. ROUSSEL: 16 Well, Karen, and I may read it incorrectly, is well 17 casing diameter size in large volume wells with 18 interchangeable terms. You just defined it a large 19 volume well by using casing size. I read both of them 2.0 together, and, I mean, by words, I mean, it refers back 2.1 to paragraph 3 when you say large volume. So I 2.2 interpreted those that way. Now, maybe incorrect, but I 2.3 think --2.4 MS. ZAUNBRECHER: 25 That wasn't the intent. 26 MS. GAUTREAUX: 2.7 Yes, that wasn't the intent, but if you interpreted 2.8 it that way, I'm sure many other people would as well, so 29

what do we need to --

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MR. ROUSSEL:

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Can we talk, discuss a little bit more about using the well casing size?

MS. GAUTREAUX:

Yes, we can, sure.

MR. ROUSSEL:

Just because you have a certain size well doesn't mean you're going to use that much water out of it, and if you're going to evaluate in the critical area what effect that well is going to have on the critical area, is it fair to say that we're going to say it's going to use the maximum that you can use in that casing?

MS. GAUTREAUX:

We had a discussion about that, and there was just a general consensus that was the easiest to measure in the field. But since that time I've heard other people say, well, you can have this casing size with this size pump, and it's operated, you know, for so many hours a day. And so this was a consensus that came out of the Task Force discussion, but, Tony, I don't know if you want to -- I mean, we may just even want to get rid of that sentence.

MR. ROUSSEL:

Well, I think we should. That's just my opinion.
MS. GAUTREAUX:

I mean, this was just a unit of field measurement. It wasn't intended to do any more than that, so do you want to just get rid of it?

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the --

Well, I'd like to have Bo to comment or somebody. MR. TAYLOR:

I've got to tell you I disagree with that because if you have a well of a certain size, you have the potential of operating it any way you want to. That just signals a need for a permit. The permit may say, yes, you can operate. You can pump as hard as you want to for an hour a day out of that well, but you can't pump as hard as you want to for 24 hours a day. I really like the well casing size because it's verifiable in the field, and all it does is signal that need for a permit that either adds restrictions or doesn't add restrictions.

MR. ROUSSEL:

But does the well size tell you what he's going to use in a 24-hour period?

MR. TAYLOR:

That's all in the permit, though. When you write the permit, you tell him what he can do and what he can't do, and that needs to be defined if somebody is going to put a big hole in the ground.

MR. BAHR:

But I think John is making the point that whether you need a permit or not --

MS. GAUTREAUX:

Can you use Linda's mike or George's mike maybe? That will work.

Whether you need a permit or not is a function of

MR. BAHR:

MS. GAUTREAUX:

Can you switch maybe to George's seat and see if that will work?

MR. BAHR:

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I mean, it seems to indicate that that's the difference between a well that needs permitting and one that doesn't is the diameter.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

Well, I understand there are a lot of variables, and I think this was agreed that this was an easy field unit to say that -- and I understand what you're saying, Mike, too, but I've also heard, you know, there are so many variables. So this was an easy field measurement, but is it adding that much resistance, and it really should be developed through the APA in terms of people agree this is how we should go about getting this particular thing. I don't know. I've heard pros and cons since this particular item was discussed by the Task Force, and it was an item of consensus that day, but I really don't feel that strongly about it. I think it's one of those details that will have to be --

MR. TAYLOR:

Well, that's actually my opening question may be appropriate again now. We didn't have a quorum at the Task Force meeting.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

28 Right.

29 MR. TAYLOR:

30 Are we out of order in discussing this today? I

know we want to get things done, but we're having such problems with what we're dealing with, and I'm lost in all the verbage.

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MS. GAUTREAUX:

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Well, I think what we have to really keep in mind at this point is we need to finalize our recommendations to the best of our ability, and so we try to reflect the discussions, and we know this isn't an endorsed document, but we're just doing the best we can with what we have and the time we have. So I don't feel particularly tied to this item, and I think that's going to be a detail that will have to be worked out with specifics.

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13 MR. TAYLOR:

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That can be worked out later, but I actually congratulated Tony on the way in on I thought that was a stroke of genius we've been talking about, pumping capacities and things like that, and you're talking about something hard to verify in the field.

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MS. GAUTREAUX:

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Yes, it is.

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MR. TAYLOR:

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So I thought this was a great idea, and maybe it needs to be refined or maybe --

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MS. GAUTREAUX:

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Well, maybe we can just say something like could be based instead of should be based.

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MR. SPICER:

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I think we need to move ahead. We've all discussed this thing time and time again.

1 MS. GAUTREAUX: 2 Okay. Wh

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Okay. What's the pleasure of the Commission on this item, get rid of it or keep it?

MS. ZAUNBRECHER:

Keep it.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

Keep it? We'll have a vote in a minute if we need to.

MR. BOLOURCHI:

You have to have something in there, but if someone
-- Richard, would you be happier if we add the word or
capacity?

MR. ROUSSEL:

Well, all of our discussions prior to this have been on volume, whether it's 50,000 gallons per day or what. And all of a sudden we're going to the size of the casing. Just because they've got a bigger hole doesn't mean they're going to produce that much out of it.

Yes. But they have the capability of doing it if they wanted to, and we would not necessarily have any way of going --

MR. ROUSSEL:

MS. GAUTREAUX:

But just like when you put information in a model, in a critical area to decide what it's going to do, you can't put in there a six-inch casing. You're going to have to put a volume in there. Are you going to put the maximum volume they can produce? Which may not be what they're doing and may give you wrong information to

evaluate what happens over the next 20 years. I think you're penalizing the person that's making the application.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

Right.

MR. LOWE:

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Can I answer that question? I'm the hydrologist here on the board I guess and maybe Steve.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

Yes, we have a couple.

MR. LOWE:

That's a good idea, but if I had a real problem with this, I would have objected to it. There is no way that you can get 1 million gallons a day out of a two-inch well. There is just no way. Well, there is no way you're going to get 5 million gallons a day out of a four-inch well. The pump just won't do it. But what we're saying here is that and in the answer to Richard's question about the usage. What that would be, what was plugged into the model, would be what the planned usage was, and that would be what the permit would be based on, whatever the plan's usage was. So if they've got through issuing the permit for 1-1/2 million gallons a day, if they wanted to do 2 million gallons a day, they would have to go and get the permit revised.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

Assuming you have a permit system.

MR. LOWE:

Right, right. That's what I mean.

MR. DURRETT:

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So what is the purpose of the casing size?

MS. GAUTREAUX:

I think the thought at that discussion was that might provide an upper limit boundary so you have an idea, and when you wanted to consider overall usage in the area, that would provide the upper boundary.

MR. BAHR:

That's the solution maybe. You already said put "could" instead of "should."

MS. GAUTREAUX:

Well, no, people didn't like that.

MR. BAHR:

All right. I kind of did.

MR. LOWE:

Karen, can I address the question? The reason for the diameter and the whole reason for this even if we were talking about a threshold, maybe the term "threshold" is not -- is deceiving. What we're talking about is a red flag. We want to have some mechanism that gives us a red flag and says, "Hey, wait a minute. We've got to consider this." Anything that's less than whatever we designated is the well casing size, we don't worry about it. I have some problems, too, but they're later down the line with the use of well, and I think we should be also considering well fields as well as wells in the critical area because we could have a situation where we had 15 six-inch wells, and there each one of them could theoretically run up a million gallons a day,

1 and you would have six million gallons a day that would 2 still be not registered and we wouldn't know. But that's 3 -- I don't think that needs to be addressed right now. 4 think we need to be more simplified. 5 MS. GAUTREAUX: 6 Yes. That's going to have to definitely be 7 addressed in many more deliberations into the rulemaking 8 process too, I think, absolutely I think. Okay. Is it 9 easiest just to leave it as it is at this moment? All 10 right. I hear a consensus that we leave it as it is. 11 MR. ROUSSEL: 12 Karen, we can leave it as it is. I've just got a 13 simple question. 14 MS. GAUTREAUX: 15 All right. 16 MR. ROUSSEL: 17 Yes or no answer. 18 MS. GAUTREAUX: 19 Okay. 2.0 MR. ROUSSEL: 2.1 Are we recommending that wells above a certain size 2.2 or capacity, however you want to measure it, be 2.3 permitted? No? Okay. I thought up until now we had 2.4 pretty much taken that position. 25 MS. GAUTREAUX: 26 I'm sorry, John. 27 MR. ROUSSEL: 2.8 But my memory is going. 29

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MR. TAYLOR:

1 I don't have no answer comes from. That's what item 2 3 says. 3 MS. GAUTREAUX: 4 I'm sorry. Can you --5 MR. TAYLOR: 6 The question is are we recommending that wells above 7 a certain capacity or casing size have to be permitted? 8 MS. GAUTREAUX: 9 I think what we're saying, when, if and when, 10 there is a permitting program in an area, that well 11 casing size be the trigger in how it's described because 12 it was easily checked in the field. I don't think we're 13 saying everywhere that a well is above this size, it 14 should be permitted. It's just when there are permits in 15 an area, the well casing size will be the trigger. 16 MR. ROUSSEL: 17 We need an adjective there. 18 MS. GAUTREAUX: 19 The trigger for the permit. Like, if you want to be 2.0 above six inches, in this area you have to get a permit 2.1 if there is a permitting program in this area. 2.2 MR. ROUSSEL: 23 Okay. And the permitting program is limited to just 2.4 critical groundwater areas, potential critical and 25 stressed areas. 26 MS. GAUTREAUX: 2.7 Correct. 2.8 MR. ROUSSEL: 29

So someone can come put a very, very large well in

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the area that's not a critical groundwater area, and he would just go through a registration process.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

Through the advance application process MR. ROUSSEL:

You would have the advance application, right.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

And then there would be an evaluation by staff as to whether this operation of this well would cause an area to go into stressed, potentially stressed or critical.

MR. ROUSSEL:

Okay.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

And then you could go through a permitting process for that well, or is there a need -- will it impact -and again, this is something that has to be decided through the rulemaking process, what adjacent is or wells in the area, and do we need to request a modification from the original size that they're proposing, but it wouldn't be a permit. This whole thing was a proposal in terms of how we can modify operation without having a permitting program in the areas that were not stressed, potentially stressed or critical.

MR. DURRETT:

Are we not just talking about terminology; is that not what the consultant recommended was that we have a permitting process but it be three-tiered, and one would be where the administration could issue the permit? it nobody likes the word "permit"? Is that what the

problem is?

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MS. GAUTREAUX:

Well I think it's not only the work permit. As I understand what the consensus discussion was, you can't tell someone no, but you could impact their operations. If you needed to tell them no, then there is probably a problem area.

MR. DURRETT:

But you're saying it's an application and the staff will determine if it has an effect. Is that not the same thing that we said on the permitting process that it would be an administrative decision?

MS. GAUTREAUX:

It's similar in the sense because -- no, because it's evaluating I think each well on its own merit in the areas that are not stressed, critical or potentially critical. You're saying is this particular well going to have a long-term impact in this area, and it's not a permitting system similar with all of the details of the other.

MR. DURRETT:

But the evaluation -- well, okay. I disagree with you.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

I understand what you're saying. There are some similarities.

MR. DURRETT:

29 I disagree, but that --

30 MR. TAYLOR:

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So how are we going to restrict wells in noncritical areas if we're not saying it's a permit? What's the mechanism that restricts them?

MR. CHUSTZ:

The drilling application.

MS. ZAUNBRECHER:

They're preapplication.

MR. TAYLOR:

So we say yes or no to a preapplication, and we're not calling that a permit app?

MR. ROUSSEL:

I think you all are confusing the issue. Somebody is scare of the word "permit," but I don't see how you do it without a permit. Now, I'm sorry. I may be simpleminded, but as I read this thing, it allowed the technician or whoever, it required a permit outside of critical areas. How it's been explained to me is, no, permits are limited only to critical areas, potential critical areas or stressed areas. Well, then when you get out of those three areas, how do you restrict somebody if you don't use a permit? I mean, it is semantics in a lot of ways. I'm getting more confused the more we talk.

MR. TAYLOR:

You know, I think we all saw this coming when we first brought up the word permit and we kind of changed it to registration because permit is such a scary word, but we're right back to the function of a permit no matter what we call it.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

Well?

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MR. SPICER:

Somehow we need to word this thing, Karen, where this threshold is a point to evaluate whether we need to do these other things is what we're saying.

MR. ROUSSEL:

If I could chime in, that's what I attempted to do with my original wording, and I said, "Above the threshold a permit would be required." And I also said, "The permit could have restrictions in it or it may not have restrictions in it, but it's a permit." It forces you to make a decision. It forces someone to make a decision, who are you to restrict this thing? And it would be some threshold that would trigger that mechanism.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

Okay.

MR. ROUSSEL:

And that's the concept I thought was in gear, but it evidently wasn't.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

I think this is in response to a real concern about putting a permit program throughout the state. I'm not saying I agree or disagree. It's just a reality that this is designed to say if you -- we are not perceived to have widespread problems in certain areas of the state, and a per permit program is overkill according to that line of thought. And if we have an area that's clearly

MR. GRAHAM:

First of all, my name is Henry Graham. I'm with the

stressed, potentially critical or critical, you have the rationale probably to implement a permitting system. In other areas, how can you potentially modify operation without having every set of users going to court for a decision? Is there some way or opportunity that you can modify an operation without a full-blown permitting system in areas that people are not convinced need them? I think -- Linda?

MS. ZAUNBRECHER:

I think the word in the Task Force yesterday was do we want a management plan, a Water Management Plan, or do we not? If we do a permitting system, whether it's perceived or whatever, statewide we're going to kill the plan. Those were the words that were used in the Task Force. Whether that's real or unreal or whatever, that was the rationale for trying to use a restriction other than permitting.

MR. ROUSSEL:

Well, I would respond, I guess, with a question.

How would you restrict without a permit? I mean, what
tool would you use to restrict other than the permit?

MR. SPICER:

Henry has got the answer.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

Well, if the Task Force wants to -- if the Task Force agrees, it will entertain a public Task Force member.

1 Louisiana Chemical Association, and I'm sorry that some 2 of you did not have the benefit of the discussions that 3 the Task Force had on some of these issues. I think it 4 might have helped answer your questions. The point and 5 purpose, I think, of the Task Force trying to reach a 6 consensus was trying to soften the recommendations to not 7 invite opposition from others to a lot of what we do. 8 There is an extreme distrust, whether you want to admit 9 it or not, to state policies being dictated and state 10 rules being dictated in areas where people perceive there 11 is not a problem. The permit system -- and I'm sorry. 12 You can look at DEO's permit system and DNR's and a lot 13 of other permit systems. It's a long, expensive, 14 extensive and delaying process, and many folks look at 15 that and say, "My, God, if we can impose that, we don't 16 have a problem." As soon as the rain started they don't 17 think we have a problem anymore. Well, we think we do, 18 but if we're going to convince 99 percent of the people 19 out there that we still have a problem, we don't need to 2.0 set up an elaborate bureaucracy to do it. The intent 2.1 here is, yes, you can have restrictions without a permit. 2.2 The difference is this. With a permit you say, "I want 23 to do something, but I can't do it unless you tell me, 2.4 yes, I can. With a restriction, you say you can do 25 whatever you want as long as you follow these guidelines, 26 okay? It's like the difference in the system that we 27 have of a variance versus a full permit. It's like the 2.8 difference of a general permit versus an individual 29 30 permit. It's very complicated, but basically what you're

1 saying is, if you meet these criteria, you don't have to 2 get an extra permission from us if you meet these 3 conditions. Okay. That's a restriction. A permit says 4 you don't even get to do something until we tell you to, 5 okay? And what the system was envisioning was you have 6 three situations. You have a notice, a registration 7 process. You have an advanced notification process, and 8 you have -- and in that advanced notification process you 9 may or may not impose restrictions. And you have a full-10 blown permit. The intention was to reserve the permit 11 process at least initially to critical areas, maybe 12 drought contingency areas or something else, but not to 13 pull -- and try to implement a full permit system because 14 the fiscal note on this alone will kill this bill, okay? 15 Because then you're going to need -- if you guys had to 16 evaluate 1,400 -- and that's eight-inch or greater wells 17 on the permit system, how many meetings do you think you 18 will take, okay? So the intent was we've got to reduce 19 what would be required for a full-blown permit, and go to 2.0 a system that says if it's not causing a problem and it's 2.1 not causing an impact, go ahead and do it. We just want 2.2 the information. And if we think it might cause an 23 impact, we reserve the right to put some restrictions on 24 what you're doing. That could be a pumpage restriction. 25 It could be a spacing restriction, but it may not -- and 26 if you accept those conditions, then you do whatever you 27 want, and you don't need to ask 28 -- wait for permission. Oh, but that was the intent of 29

the process. I'm just asking, and maybe it would help if

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one of these individual conditions, that we quit having these separate meetings where part of the people are there for part of the discussion. We either have a combined meeting or we have none at all because we spend hours on an issue, and we just discuss it, and we think we understand where we're at, and then we come to another meeting two days later, and we revisit everything we just discussed. So I would just implore you that if you need an advisory committee that let's have meetings jointly. If you don't need an advisory committee to decide, that's ultimately your decision. You're actually the only legal entity. The advisory committee is just there to help you, but I think we're just adding confusion if the advisory committee goes off and spends hours working on consensus issues, and then the Commission takes them back apart.

we have a situation like this in the future or a legal or

MS. GAUTREAUX:

Well, I think, Henry, too, part of the Advisory
Commission's part is we can meet as many times as
necessary with a cross-section of user groups, and that's
just the nature of advisory committees and commissions,
that, you know, we respect and take the discussion, but
not all people -- even the Advisory Committee Members
can't be at every meeting.

MR. GRAHAM:

Right.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

You know, and sometimes we have had joint meetings,

1 but it's not always possible, and this is just an 2 unfortunate thing. 3 MR. GRAHAM: 4 I'm going to say, Karen, I think on some of these 5 issues we've had separate meetings on each one of these 6 several times, and there are some things we may not reach 7 a consensus on. 8 MS. GAUTREAUX: 9 Right. 10 MR. GRAHAM: 11 I don't think we need to micromanage. This is just 12 a recommendation. 13 MS. GAUTREAUX: 14 Yes, but it's an important recommendation, and this 15 is one of the most serious ones we can deal with. And I 16 understand what you're saying. We always invite the 17 commissioners to attend those meetings as well even if 18 it's not an official Commission meeting. But what I'd 19 like to suggest this time -- I don't know if we're going 2.0 to get through this item -- something perhaps more 2.1 general. For example, saying --2.2 MR. ROUSSEL: 2.3 Karen, let me ask him that question. I don't 2.4 disagree with anything in concept that Henry said, but 25

MS. GAUTREAUX:

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How do you do it, yes.

I'd like to explain one thing.

MR. ROUSSEL:

And that is let's take it -- let's take the advance

notification for a well. It's in a noncritical, nonpotential critical, nonstressed area. He gives advance notification. The staff says, "Oh, this is going to create a problem, so we need to put a restriction on him." How does he do that without a permit? If there is a mechanism, I'd like to see it, you know. Let's write

MR. GRAHAM:

it down.

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Right. As an example, let's say you're using size as your criteria, and you say it's greater than a sixinch well, so you have to give me this advance notice.

MR. ROUSSEL:

Okay.

MR. GRAHAM:

And the staff looks at it and says, "Well, you know, if he's going to put this eight-inch well in with the spacing that he has next to this other existing user and if he pumps this 24 hours a day, we're going to have a problem. Now, if he's only pumping it two hours a day, it's not a problem, and if he spaces his well further out, it's not a problem." They can say, "We agree that you can put this well in if you space it further apart and you do these conditions, then go ahead and do it."

Now, if he disagrees with their restriction, yes, you might have to come to an agency like the Commission to take a recommendation of the Secretary or the

Commissioner and decide whether the Commissioner's recommendation was reasonable or not. But generally speaking, the person would then know, okay, I have a

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have a problem. So it does allow you to go ahead and just get the process moving, but if you have to go through a permit process, then you've got to submit all those reports and all those studies and all of that.

Meanwhile, you don't drill your well, okay, and you don't get started. So it just avoids some of that extra work we have to do that might not be a problem in the first place.

choice here. I can go ahead and drill my well.

planning on using it 24 hours a day anyway, so I don't

BY MR. ROUSSEL:

And I agree, but the way you explained it and the only way to actually control it would be after you drilled your well, if you didn't take the recommendations on good faith, is to issue some kind of cease and desist order or something to stop you. There is no other way to stop you.

MR. GRAHAM:

Again, on a restriction you may restrict -- if the volume is the problem, if the spacing is the problem, you still can take some action. You don't have to have full permission before you start doing anything.

MR. ROUSSEL:

And I -- okay. I mean, again I think it's semantics, and I don't want to create opposition. I mean, you know, if -- a permit program scares me as an individual. I don't like going to get permits either, but I don't know what other term we can use, you know, to get us to where I think everybody wants to be.

MR. GRAHAM:

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I think most people are concerned that if I'm not in a critical area and I -- in the past I could just drill my well. Before I didn't even have to tell you in advance until two years ago. Now I have to tell you in advance, okay, but if I have to do a lot more than that, that is going to change what people are doing now, and that is the concern that we have, that we take smaller steps in what we're changing. We're changing from a twoyear temporary. Keep in mind if nothing happens all of this goes away. This Commission goes away, Act 446 goes away, and every rule you've adopted goes away. So if you want to start from zero, a lot of people feel that that's what we ought to do, just let it go away, okay? We're saying we think we've gotten a good start, and what we're suggesting is we're trying not to micromanage and put too much detail into how it's done and how much bureaucracy we create because we're just going to give a good reason for people to say it costs too much, it's too detailed, let's do something away with it. And that's what our concern is. And that's the frustration we feel, and there is a lot of folks on the Task Force, I think, feel that way.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

What I was thinking about suggesting is instead of going into this, well, retaining the, "Permitting of new wells may be a management tool in areas designated as critical, potentially critical or stressed groundwater, and just going to an area if not designated as critical,

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potentially critical or stressed, it's recommended that a management program that allows operational oversight by the Department of new wells in this area be developed. I mean, I don't know if that would be --

MR. DURRETT:

Let me make a point, and I agree with what you're saying, but look at it from this point of what we had at the Sparta. It's not declared critical. There is no area in the state declared critical yet. We have a situation where somebody wanted to come in and drill a well and pull 10 million gallons a day out. Well, under this condition here, there is nothing you can do, is there, under this recommendation? Is there anything you could do?

MR. GRAHAM:

Well, yes. First he would have to give advance notification, right?

MR. DURRETT:

Right, but how --

MR. GRAHAM:

He'd have to give out the size of his well.

MR. DURRETT:

But, right.

MR. GRAHAM:

He would have to give you information on the spacing, his production, what he's planning to use it for so you could say is he planning to use it because he needs a well for a hospital, or is he planning to use it because he's putting in some other kind of operation.

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You would know that. You have to decide if it's going to impact an existing user and then determine whether you might have to restrict his use.

MR. DURRETT:

But what authority do you have to restrict it? What authority other than this do you tell him that he can't use that for coolant water on a merchant power plant?

MR. GRAHAM:

I don't think you can tell him how to use it, but you could tell him -- you can make restrictions on how much he uses just like you can't tell the City of Baton Rouge how much water they can allow someone to use for a golf course or for a hospital.

MR. DURRETT:

No, you missed the point.

MR. GRAHAM:

We're not micromanaging folks.

MR. DURRETT:

MR. DURRETT:

No, I'm not -- I'm saying here is the situation for a coolant, 10 million gallons a day, all right? How under this scenario can you tell him that he needs to find another source that it will have an effect on that aquifer even though it hadn't been declared critical?

MR. GRAHAM:

Well, under this one you would have to have advance notification, and you could place restrictions on the amount that he's allowed to use on that.

Who can make those restrictions?

1 MR. GRAHAM:

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If you vest it in the Commissioner, he would be the person that would place the restrictions.

MR. DURRETT:

Okav.

MR. GRAHAM:

He would say, "You can drill the well. We're not stopping you from drilling it. We're telling you don't extract more than "X" number of million gallons because you're going to have an impact on someone." Now, keep in mind, though, a lot of these issues were resolved without a permit process. And a lot of these issues have been resolved by the market and by public input regardless of whether we had a commission here or a district.

MR. DURRETT:

I agree.

MR. GRAHAM:

So some of these things are going to resolve themselves by the activity. If they're controversial, they're going to resolve themselves.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

Well, I think some resolved with the knowing that there is a management plan coming. So I don't think it's -- things sometimes do resolve themselves because of forces outside of government clearly, market pressures and so forth. But I think also sometimes the thought that you're going to be managing is --

MR. GRAHAM:

I'm just saying that the permitting system may not

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30 MS. GAUTREAUX:

have prevented that either, okay? But you may have ended up with the same result. A permit system would say, "Why don't you use more surface water. Look, there is some surface water available." Or, "Can you use this other water source instead of all of that water source if you need pristine potable water for what you're doing, can you use a different aquifer that may be still works for you but protects the one that we need for drinking?" So that's when you get a chance for the Commissioner to look at options.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

Okay. Steve has a suggestion.

MR. GRAHAM:

I'm sorry.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

No, that's okay. Thank you, Henry.

MR. CHUSTZ:

All right. My suggestion would just be to agree with John, there are some semantics involved, but I agree with Henry that to get something moved forward we just need to come up with something that's palatable to everyone. And what I would propose is that we restructure that section, "All wells will be registered at the installation." Just like it says now.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

So just leave number one out?

MR. CHUSTZ:

Consistent with that Act.

Okay.

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30 I second.

MR. CHUSTZ:

Next, and consistent with Act 446, a prior drilling notice shall be used to determine if the proposed well should be allowed. Some way to use that notice just as it's being used now to come in --

MS. GAUTREAUX:

As proposed.

MR. CHUSTZ:

-- as proposed. It may be a semantics thing. There may be a defacto permit, but the fact of the matter is it can get things to move forward for us. And then thirdly, and I think it's consistent with what Fulbert said earlier just to make it sequential, "In addition, permitting may be a management tool in the areas designated as critical, stressed, et cetera." So it lists those, you know, that same paragraph you had. lists those out, and it can include the casing size as a trigger that would lead us to who might need a permit in those areas is what I would propose. I think it's consistent with what the Task Force has been saying. still gets us to where we analyze things that may cause a problem before they're put in, and in critical areas we're still able to recommend that we go to a permitting process that is a little bit more comprehensive where more duty is placed upon the applicant. So that's what I recommend we do.

MR. ROUSSEL:

1 MS. GAUTREAUX:

Okay. Steve, can you repeat that?

MR. CHUSTZ:

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Okay. That entire section we would just summarize it by saying that, you know, all wells should be registered, just as what Bo has been doing for years.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

Wait. Let me just clarify. I think we don't need to change what we have in number one.

MR. CHUSTZ:

Correct. We don't need to do it consistent with that. All wells should be registered.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

Okay. And the other one?

MR. CHUSTZ:

Secondly, we need to state that consistent with Act 446, those wells that are required, to submit a prior notice prior to drilling. This prior notice should be used to determine if the proposed well should be allowed as it has been proposed. Then thirdly, that permitting may be used as a management tool in areas designated as critical, stressed, et cetera, and then we use the casing size as the trigger to who should be considered for the permitting application and what restriction should be placed upon them.

MR. SPICER:

That's consistent with what the Task Force has been saying.

30 MR. CHUSTZ:

That's what the Task Force has been saying.

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30 MR. WELSH:

MR. TAYLOR:

I think in order to incorporate what Henry said, it has to be clear that the Commissioner or somebody has the authority to restrict usage even if you're not permitted. And, you know, I appreciate your comments and your clarification, but without that authority spelled out, then we are locked out without a mechanism.

MR. CHUSTZ:

Well, I think 446, I believe, gives us that.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

Not in noncritical, but what we could do is say -and I think what Steve was suggesting for that sentence is pretty much reading as it is, permitting a new well, with his introductory language, and then perhaps we should insert before "Restrictions," "The Commission should have the authority to place restrictions on large volume," or just inserting that particular emphasis of the Commission, and that would have to all be done through rulemaking as well.

MR. WELSH:

MS. GAUTREAUX:

But I think there has never been any doubt that a restriction can be put on a registration or a highcapacity well. If someone decides that that needs restrictions, I think we can do that without the permit, per se.

Well, if the Legislature vests the authority.

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Right, right. The legislature will need to do that, but that's the original concern I think John had was what is the mechanism for doing that if you don't have a permit. Well, the mechanism would be the authority vested in whomever.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

Okay. Is everybody comfortable with that proposal?

MR. DURRETT:

Could I make a suggestion?

MS. GAUTREAUX:

Sure.

MR. DURRETT:

But you're not going to like it.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

Well, then don't make it.

MR. DURRETT:

Since we've gone through all these changes, can we get these changes done and come back in a week or two weeks and --

MS. GAUTREAUX:

Well, let me tell you, the Legislature is awaiting. And if we have -- I understand that there is a little uneasiness in terms of looking at what we've agreed to. If we agree in general with this concept, can we endorse it and then get the wording, specific wording, to you after it's incorporated by staff for you to confirm that this is what we said we were doing?

MR. DURRETT:

I'm not sure I remember what all we said we were

110 1 going to do today. 2 MR. SPICER: 3 Well, you'll have it in front of you in a day or so. 4 MR. DURRETT: 5 Do what now? 6 MS. GAUTREAUX: 7 We'll have the answers by this afternoon. 8 MR. DURRETT: 9 Are we going to vote now, though, is what I'm 10 saying? 11 MS. GAUTREAUX: 12 Well, what I'd like us to do is endorse the concepts 13 if we can. If there is confusion about any of the 14 concepts, we need to revisit it, I think, before we leave 15 because I doubt we're going to have another Commission 16 meeting within the next week unless the Commission really 17 wants to get together, and albeit that's fine with me if 18 you want to get back together. 19 MR. SPICER: 2.0 I recommend we accept the concepts that we discussed 2.1 here and agree to. 2.2 MR. BAHR: 2.3 And I second. 2.4 MS. GAUTREAUX: 25 And then if there's any disagreement about how they 26 are incorporated, we can respond to that and get the 27 final agreement on the -- but is there any particular 2.8 29 concept you have any part that you want to revisit before

we go to say specifically how we're dealing with it?

111 1 John, did you want to say something? 2 MR. ROUSSEL: 3 I'd like somebody to clearly state the concept 4 we're all agreeing to, and can I try? 5 MS. GAUTREAUX: 6 Sure. 7 MR. ROUSSEL: 8 Number one, let's assume we all agree with number 9 one as it's currently written, at least the concept 10 there. 11 MS. GAUTREAUX: 12 Okay. 13 MR. ROUSSEL: 14 And the heart of what we're debating is I think we 15 all agree that the Commission should have full permitting 16 authority in critical groundwater areas, potential 17 critical groundwater areas and stressed areas, and that's 18 consistent with the current Act. That's the way we were 19 -- that's the way we are currently granted permitting 2.0 authority. The Legislatures said, "Commission, if you 2.1 declare this area a critical groundwater area, then you 2.2 can regulate. You can do what you want." We all agree 2.3 with that? 2.4 MS. GAUTREAUX: 25 And then we're adding a category too, stressed. 26 MR. ROUSSEL: 2.7 Stressed, right. Now we're getting to the hard one, 2.8

an area that the Commission has not declared a critical

groundwater area. To me, what we're debating is first

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1 I'm going to put the simple one out. Should we be able 2 to regulate, or should we not be able to regulate. 3 personally support we should be able to regulate in some 4 cases, in some cases. Then the issue becomes what are 5 those cases, and what is the tool you use to regulate? 6 And I heard Jim say we can do it outside of a permit 7 process, and I'm perfectly comfortable doing it outside 8 of a permit process if somebody tells me what that 9 process is. And I don't know how to do it after the fact 10 without a cease and desist order, and I don't think 11 anybody wants that. You know, I don't want -- I heard 12 what Henry said. I understand and I agree with what he 13 said. But if party "A" wants to do something and 14 government says, "I don't think you should do that, you 15 should do this," and party "A" goes and does what it 16 originally wanted to do, the only way to do it is stop 17 him after the fact, and I don't think anybody wants that. 18 How do we get that first disagreement resolved? 19 I always thought that's what a permit process was for, to 2.0 try to get that first disagreement resolved. 2.1 there's another process -- do we all agree that we want 2.2 that resolved and want the Commission or government to 23 have control and be able to stop that person before the 24 fact rather than after the fact. To me, that's the crux 25 of this issue. 26

MS. GAUTREAUX:

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And I guess too that brings up the point. With the preapplication notice, they're not supposed to go forward, so -- they're supposed to give us notice, so

theoretically we have a window to contact and say, "We

think there's a problem." Linda?

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MS. ZAUNBRECHER:

Would they not, through the preapplication process, have a way of doing just what we said here, restrictions where production could be placed on any large volume well in other areas of the state if it is determined that the operation of the proposed well be -- and just like it said? Is that not do-able through the preapplication process?

MS. GAUTREAUX:

Well, I think what -- and, John, part of what your -- and I would have to be assured too to make all of this work -- is that the Commission has enforcement authority at that point to say during this preapplication process that we are going to be supported when we say you have to change your operation, which currently we don't have enforcement authority.

MS. ZAUNBRECHER:

But that gives us the option for it.

MS. GAUTREAUX:

Right.

MS. ZAUNBRECHER:

Just what it says right there.

MR. TAYLOR:

I think the system that Henry described is do-able was what was submitted to us. But the problem with what was submitted to us was there was a whole bunch of other stuff that's do-able and was submitted to us, too. And I

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think we need to find a way to clarify the intent of this to be what Henry said in that there's some enforcement provisions that aren't permit related, and if there's agreement, there's no problem. If there's disagreement and they want to fight, there's a number of ways to fight. One of those is permit. One of them is the courts, I guess. But I just think what we have in front of us doesn't adequately reflect what Henry described to us, but I think what Henry described is probably in line with what we need. I'm hoping that what Steve has -- if he can repeat it again -- does that.

MR. CHUSTZ:

You want me to do it again? Okay. We stick with the after-the-fact notice like Bo has been doing for The prior notice should be used to determine if the proposed well should be allowed. That is for those wells that require a prior notice that haven't been exempted. And then we include a sentence to address what Mike's concern was that the Commission should be granted authority to approve those or deny those. And then thirdly, that in addition permitting may be a management tool in the stressed critical areas and the casing size brought in.

MR. ZAUNBRECHER:

Permit or deny with restriction or give permission to do it with restrictions. Is that not -- read your sentence again.

MR. CHUSTZ:

The prior drilling notice should be used to

1 determine if the proposed well should be allowed. The 2 Commission should be granted authority to restrict --3 MS. ZAUNBRECHER: 4 Restrict if -- yes. 5 MR. CHUSTZ: 6 Okay. To restrict --7 MS. ZAUNBRECHER: 8 Use. What's next? 9 MR. CHUSTZ: 10 If determined necessary. 11 MS. ZAUNBRECHER: 12 Right. 13 MS. GAUTREAUX: 14 Is there a consensus on that? Or do we need it --15 we can't talk about this too much more today. We need to 16 come to either we're going to convene again after we 17 attempt to wordsmith this --18 MS. ZAUNBRECHER: 19 We could come back this afternoon. 2.0 MS. GAUTREAUX: 2.1 I have to go to New Orleans for a doctor's 2.2 appointment. I'm sorry. I didn't anticipate --2.3 MR. SPICER: 2.4 There's a motion on the floor to accept this. 25 MS. GAUTREAUX: 26 To accept this as -- well, maybe we should withdraw 27 the motion and start over because I lost what track of 2.8 this is. 29

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MR. SPICER:

116 1 I'll withdraw my motion. 2 MS. GAUTREAUX: 3 Okay. I mean, or do we need to amend it to reflect 4 new language? I think your motion was on --5 MR. SPICER: 6 I think as long as we agree to accept the concept. 7 MR. BAHR: 8 It's accepted. 9 MS. GAUTREAUX: 10 Okay. I'm sorry. Make your motion. 11 MR. SPICER: 12 I make a motion we agree with the concept. 13 MR. TAYLOR: 14 And I second it. 15 MS. GAUTREAUX: 16 And Jim was just pointing out this will be adopted 17 during rulemaking as well, so we're going to be aware of 18 that. Okay. So there is a --19 MR. WELSH: 2.0 There's a second over here. 2.1 MS. ZAUNBRECHER: 2.2 There's a second. 23 MR. TAYLOR: 2.4 All I have is a question about we're agreeing to a 25 concept here. What are we going to do to make sure that 26 the actual words mean what we think they mean as we agree 27 right now? 2.8 29 MS. GAUTREAUX:

Well, we would -- the staff would take the proposed

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MS. GAUTREAUX:

Than content.

MR. SPICER:

Right, than content. Okay. So we had a

changes back, incorporate them and send them back out to the Commissioners, and if it looks like there is still a serious disagreement, we'll just have to reconvene and discuss, which we can do. There will be a bill filed at some point that looks like something by the 28th, and if we -- you know, our intent was to provide as much as we could to the Legislature as early as we could, but, you know, if there are serious or substantial differences, the legislators could always look at them and amend if they think they're worth incorporating. So that's the long answers for us. The staff will send it back out for our review.

MR. TAYLOR:

So the exact mechanism is that it will come to us on e-mail, and we will positively respond yes or no to you? MS. GAUTREAUX:

Yes, but we might not --

MR. TAYLOR:

If we don't respond, what does that mean?

MS. GAUTREAUX:

Well, no, I think it will be an indicator of do we have technical edits versus substantial. And then if it's substantial, we'll have to reconvene because we cannot e-mail vote. You know, a technical edit is different than a --

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118
 1
       motion, a second. Any more discussion? John?
 2
       MR. ROUSSEL:
 3
            Just the motion refers to a concept, and we talked
 4
       about more than one concept during the discussion. But I
 5
       just ask you to state the concept that your motion --
 6
       MR. SPICER:
 7
            The concept is what Steve presented here.
 8
       MR. ROUSSEL:
            Steve has already?
10
       MS. ZAUNBRECHER:
11
           Yes.
12
       MR. SPICER:
13
                 Yes.
14
       MR. ROUSSEL:
15
            Okay.
16
       MS. GAUTREAUX:
17
            Any more questions, comments?
18
       MS. ZAUNBRECHER:
19
            I call for the questions.
2.0
       MS. GAUTREAUX:
2.1
            All right. We've had a call for the question.
2.2
       Second? Len?
2.3
       MR. BAHR:
2.4
            Second.
25
       MS. GAUTREAUX?
26
            Okay. All in favor? Any opposed?
27
       MR. DURRETT:
2.8
29
            Aye.
```

MS. GAUTREAUX:

```
1
           One opposed, Mr. Durrett.
 2
       MR. BOLOURCHI:
 3
            I abstain.
 4
       MS. GAUTREAUX:
 5
           Bo abstains. All right. Do we have a vote? Let's
 б
       call everybody's -- let's have a voice vote since we have
 7
       a difference in vote. Len? Aye. Linda?
 8
       MS. ZAUNBRECHER:
9
           Aye.
10
       MS. GAUTREAUX:
11
           Mike?
12
       MR. TAYLOR:
13
           Aye.
14
       MS. GAUTREAUX:
15
           Brad?
16
       MR. SPICER:
17
           Abstain.
18
       MS. GAUTREAUX:
19
           Jim?
20
       MR. WELSH:
21
           Aye.
2.2
       MS. GAUTREAUX:
23
           Aye.
24
       MR. CHUSTZ:
25
           Aye.
26
       MR. ROUSSEL:
27
          Aye.
28
       MR. LOWE:
29
```

Aye.

	120
1	MR. DURRETT:
2	Nay.
3	MS. GAUTREAUX:
4	Okay. Thank you.
5	MR. SPICER:
6	To clarify this, I think we ought to have another
7	motion to accept this with other parts of this being
8	incorporated.
9	MS. GAUTREAUX:
10	Okay. The document as a whole?
11	MR. SPICER:
12	Yes.
13	MS. GAUTREAUX:
14	Okay.
15	MR. SPICER:
16 17	And I'll make that motion.
18	MR. BAHR:
19	Second.
20	MS. GAUTREAUX:
21	Brad makes a motion to adopt the document as a whole
22	pending the edits that will be incorporated and sent out
23	to the Commission Members for confirmation.
24	MR. DURRETT:
25	I thought that's what we was voting on for the first
26	time.
27	MS. GAUTREAUX:
28	Oh, you were voting for the whole thing? Well, do
29	you want to change your vote on the concept?
30	MR. DURRETT:

1 No, go ahead. 2 MS. GAUTREAUX: 3 Okay. All right. Now we have a vote on the entire 4 document. 5 MR. TAYLOR: 6 I'm sorry. I thought we agreed to those 7 individually as we went through. 8 MS. GAUTREAUX: 9 Well, we were trying to finalize the wording on that 10 last section. 11 MR. TAYLOR: 12 Okay. 13 MS. GAUTREAUX: 14 And so now we have the whole document. Do we need 15 to revisit that earlier? 16 MR. BAHR: 17 The concept is the same. 18 MR. BOLOURCHI: 19 If that was just concept, I'd change my vote to yes. 2.0 MS. GAUTREAUX: 2.1 Can the court reporter reflect that Mr. Bolourchi 2.2 changes from abstain to use on that last vote. This vote 2.3 is on the document as a whole. And we have a motion by 2.4 Brad to accept the document as a whole. Seconded by Len. 25 Any discussion? (No response.) All in favor? All 26 right. Let's take a voice vote. 2.7 MS. GAUTREAUX: 2.8 29 Len?

30

MR. BAHR:

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122
 1
            Aye.
 2
       MS. GAUTREAUX:
 3
            Linda?
 4
       MS. ZAUNBRECHER:
 5
           Aye.
 б
       MR. TAYLOR:
 7
            Aye.
 8
       MR. BOLOURCHI:
9
            Abstain.
10
       MR. WELSH:
11
           Aye.
12
       MS. GAUTREAUX:
13
            Aye.
14
       MR. CHUSTZ:
15
            Aye.
16
       MR. ROUSSEL:
17
            Aye.
18
       MR. LOWE:
19
            Aye.
20
       MR. DURRETT:
21
            Abstain.
2.2
       MS. GAUTREAUX:
23
            Okay. Thank you. All right. Well, I just want to
24
       personally thank all of you for contributing so many of
25
       your efforts to this.
26
       MS. ZAUNBRECHER:
27
            Are we finished?
28
       MS. GAUTREAUX:
29
30
            Oh, we'll be back. This is a big milestone, and
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	123
1	your input has been much appreciated. And we'll get back
2	with you. Probably the next occasion we'll have to get
3	back with you is for that briefly. Okay. We've had a
4	motion to adjourn.
5	MR. WELSH:
6	Aye.
7	MS. GAUTREAUX:
8	Seconded. All right.
9	
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CERTIFICATE

I, LYNDA D. HABIG, Certified Court Reporter, do				
hereby certify that the foregoing meeting was held on				
March 14, 2003, in the Conservation Hearing Room,				
Baton Rouge, Louisiana; that I did report the				
proceedings thereof; that the foregoing pages,				
numbered 1 through 124, inclusive, constitute a true				
and correct transcript of the proceedings thereof.				

LYNDA D. HABIG, CCR #95081
CERTIFIED COURT REPORTER